State Library

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☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1858. NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 25
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857—29-1y.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON.
Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

LOOK OUT FOR McARTHUR.

GENTLEMEN, YOU THAT WISH TO SELL likely young Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls, for the highest cash prices, will do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

J. A. McARTHUR.
May 7th, 1858. 36-3m*

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C. WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.
January 8th, 1858 19-tf

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
March 25, 1858 30-10m*

SPECIAL COURT IN DUPLIN.

IT is ordered, that a Special term of the Superior Court be held for the county of Duplin, on the *THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER NEXT;* that the Clerk make advertisement of the same at the Court House, and other public places in the county.

May 7, 1858—36-td HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Cl'k.

10,000 DOLLARS.

WISH TO EXCHANGE THE ABOVE AMOUNT, for likely young *NEGROES*, from 12 to 25 years of age. Any person having one or more to sell, will please give me a call, as I am ready to pay the *highest cash* price.

JOHN BARDEN.
Magnolia, N. C., May, 1858 36-6m

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 15th day of June, 1857, his man "RICHARD," sometimes called "RICHARD MALLETT." Said Richard is a mulatto, about 33 to 35 years of age, rather likely, quick spoken, and given to talking, especially if he has been drinking; is slim built, about 5 feet 8 to 10 inches high; has had his ears pierced, and has generally worn small rings in them. He is a Carpenter by trade. He formerly belonged to Mr. T. J. Armstrong, and was raised in the town of Wilmington, and waited about the store of Hall & Armstrong—has a wife in Wilmington named Maria, belonging to Mrs. C. A. Fulton, and now hired to Mr. A. McRae, Jr. He may be lurking about Wilmington, or perhaps may have gone to Weldon, Petersburg, or Norfolk, passing himself off as free, and may have obtained work at some of the railroad depots. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me, or his lodgment in any jail where I can get him.

J. H. MURPHY.
Moore's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C.
May 15, 1858.—213-6t—38-tf.

NOTICE.

WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN County, about the 15th inst., a negro man who says his name is *JACOB WARREN.* Said negro was taken up and committed as a runaway slave, but says that he is a free man of color. He says that he was hired to Isaac P. Lee and John Kittrel, in Brunswick County, and became dissatisfied and ranaway. Said negro is about 5 feet 6 inches high, thick set, and a tolerably bright mulatto. Any one claiming said negro will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. PATRICK MERRITT, Jailor.
July 2d. 1858. 44-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER, residing a few miles from Clinton, Sampson County, desires to purchase NEGROES ranging from five to thirty years of age—men, women, boys and girls. The highest cash prices will be paid. He may be called on as above, or addressed by letter at Clinton Post Office. EVERET PETERSON.
May 21, 1858. 38-6m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

"DERHAM'S POCAHONTAS MIXTURE."

THIS PREPARATION now before the public, remains without an equal. It has proved itself to be superior to any remedy ever placed before the afflicted world, curing all cases (not everything) of Chronic, Inflamitory or Mercurial Rheumatism, Neuralgia, also Sick or Nervous Headache, Pain or Weakness in the Back, Stiff Joints, Enlargement of the Joints; also Toothache. In all such diseases it was never known to fail. It is no Yankee Patent Humbug which is said to cure every disease that the *human race* is subject to. All ye afflicted, subject to such diseases, procure a bottle of this Mixture and be cured. Every bottle warranted.

☞Beware of counterfeits.☜

Price, small bottles 50 cents, large $1. Orders to be directed J. H. DERHAM, Wilmington, N. C.

J. H. DERHAM & BROS., Proprietors.
July 9th, 1858 45-3m*

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

THIS INSTITUTION, located in Goldsboro', N. C., is in a very prosperous condition. Since its organization under the present Faculty, its success has exceeded the expectations of its warmest friends. Entire harmony among the Teachers, excellent health, application to study and good order among the pupils; and a rapidly extending influence and increasing hold upon the public confidence, are the elements which constitute a flourishing College. All of these are enjoyed by our young and growing Institution. Our prospects are brightening every day, and a career of great usefullness opens before us. With these surroundings, we invite public attention to Wayne Female College, and with grateful acknowledgements for past success, we offer to lead the lovely daughters of our happy land to the pure fountains of virtue and knowledge.

The Fall Session will begin on Thursday, the 29th of July, 1858. Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel and Room Furniture $10 per month. Tuition in the College course $20 per Session. For a Catalogue giving full information, address the undersigned. S. M. FROST, President.
June 25th, 1858 43-6t

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the third Monday in July next.

The location is healthy and easy of access, and the boarding facilities are good.

A Chemical apparatus suited to the purposes of the School has been procured.

THE TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board per month,.....$ 8 00
Tuition per Session;—(half in advance,) Classical or Scientific course,..... 20 00
English, Higher branches,..... 15 00
" Elementary " 10 00

No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

For further particulars address B. F. MARABLE, or J. D. HUFHAM, Warsaw, N. C.

The trustees of the School are requested to meet on Wednesday after the opening of the Session. A full meeting of the board is desired.

June 18th, 1858 42-3m

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858 39-tf

FURNITURE!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted Stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2 50 each;
Cane Seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Redsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other Dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Als, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, With interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

VALUABLE ROCKY POINT LAND FOR SALE.

1,000 ACRES OF LAND, LYING ON THE WEST side of the N. E. branch of the Cape Fear River, 18 miles from Wilmington, known as the *VATTS, or FERRY PLANTATION.* These lands, as all others adjoining them, are underlaid with lime rock and the best of marl. There are 450 to 500 acres cleared, with a good Dwelling and Outhouses, Negro Houses, Stables and Barn; the last two new framed buildings, and on the brink of the river. Wishing to move, I will sell on accommodating terms. For further information apply to my father, Levin Lane. My overseer, L. D. Cherry, will show the place.

E. E. LANE.
June 22. 245-1w—43-tf

Tawboro' Southerner please copy and send bill to this office.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, Esq., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.
Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.
March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.

Herman B. Eilers, Adm'r. of John C. Beach. vs. William Beach, E. Kellogg Beach, Spencer S. Benedict, and wife Maria, Joshua G. Ishoms and wife Christian, and Elizabeth J. B. Beach, widow of said J. C. Beach. } Petition for sale of Real Estate to pay debts.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are all non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, N. C., on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken *pro confesso* and the land sold as prayed for in the petition.

Test, SAML. R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 16th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 46-6t*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

George Hobbs and others, vs. Amsey Hobbs, Calvin Hobbs and others. } Petition for Partition.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs, heirs at law of Curtis Hobbs, deceased, are non-residents: It is thereupon ordered, that notice be given by publication for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that Calvin Hobbs and Amsey Hobbs appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Clinton, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and a decree for partition accordingly.

TEST: JOHN R. BEAMAN, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 3d Monday of May, A. D. 1858.

JOHN R BEAMAN. Clerk.
July 9th, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 45 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BLADEN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1858.

James K. Melvin, vs. John McLeran, } Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that John McLeran the defendant in this case, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said John McLeran to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be rendered.

Witness, Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1858. KENNETH McLEOD, C. S. C.
July 9. [Pr. adv. $5 62.] 45-6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

New Hanover County Court—June Term, 1858.

Ann Maria Turner. Widow of John A. P. Melson, vs. W. P. Melson, Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, Henry Craig and wife Ally. } Petition for Dower.

THIS CAUSE coming on to be heard upon the petition, it is ordered by the Court that a copy of the petition, with a subpœna, be served upon Joseph Craig and wife Ruthy, returnable to the next term of this Court: and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that W. P. Melson, and Henry Craig and wife Ally are non-residents, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.
July 2d, 1858 44-6t

STATE OP NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY COURT, JUNE TERM, 1858.

John Dawson vs. John C. Wood and Stephen P. Polly. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO the satisfaction of the Court, that both the defendants in this case are non-residents: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, for the defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, on second Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against them, and the property levied upon be condemned and sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Test, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Cl'k.
July 2, 1858 44-6w—Pr. adv. $5 62.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Curtis Thomson, vs. Curtis C. Oates. } Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Curtis C. Oates is a non-resident, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and the said Curtis Thomson having obtained a conditional judgment in this case, it is thereupon ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, to the end that the said Curtis C. Oates may come in, plead, answer, replevy, or demur, or judgment final will be entered.

WITNESS, J. K. MORISEY, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Clinton, the 6th Monday after 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1858. J. K. MORISEY, Clerk.
July 2nd, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44 6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

Isaac Wright, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, to replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

Witness, William M. Baldwin, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday of May, A. D. 1858.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2, 1858 44-6t—Pr. adv. $5 62

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1858.

Micheal Sellars, vs. John W. Thompson. } Attachment on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John W. Thompson is not an inhabitant of this State: It is, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the weekly Wilmington Journal, for the defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday of August next, and replevy the property attached, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land so attached will be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's debt and costs.

WITNESS, WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D., 1858.

W. M. BALDWIN, C. C. C.
July 2d, 1858 [Pr. adv. $5 62] 44-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CHATHAM COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1858.

Peter G. Evins vs. Thomas Andrews,—Attachment.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that Thomas Andrews, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him: It is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Wilmington Journal, commanding the said defendant to make his personal appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Chatham, at the Court House in Pittsboro', on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer, demur or replevy, or judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, RICHARD C. COTTEN, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Pittsboro', the second Monday in May, A. D. 1858 R. C. COTTEN, Clerk.
June 16, 1858 42-6w—[Pr. adv. $5 62

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE-MEN AND TEACHERS OF COMmon Schools in Duplin county, are requested to come forward and procure for each district a copy of the Common School Register, to be invariably kept by all teachers of said School. No School being legally taught without it. Teachers wishing to obtain certificates, are hereby notified that the Committee of Examination will meet in Kenansville on the Saturday of each County Court week, for the purpose of examining all applicants. Persons heretofore engaged in teaching, will have to exhibit their old certificates. By order the Board. H. BOWDEN, Ch'n.
June 26, 1858 44-4t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified at June Term of Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, as administrator upon the estate of Charles W. Nixon, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DAVID J. NIXON, Adm'r.
June 15th, 1858 239-2t—42-6t*

DETAILS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Great Excitement Concerning the Frazier River Mines—Miners Leaving California—Richness of the New El Dorado—Effect on the California Mines—Bad Prospects for San Francisco Merchants, &c.

The Star of the West at New York brings $1,401,713 in gold. She connected with the steamer Sonora, which left San Francisco June 21st, and reached Panama on the 5th inst. Among the passengers by the former steamer is Washington Booth, Esq., of Baltimore, who has just put in operation a flour mill driven by steam at Payta, the first of the kind ever established in Peru.

From our California files we make up the following highly interesting summary of news:

THE FRAZIER RIVER MINES.—All the California and Oregon papers are filled with accounts of and speculations upon the new gold mines discovered upon the Frazier river and surrounding regions. The expectations which the first discovery excited seem likely to be even more than realized. The latest accounts represent that not only is there an abundant supply of gold, but that good order prevails at the mines; that no difficulty had occurred with the Hudson Bay Company; that the Indians were friendly and peaceable; and that goods of all kinds were admitted free, except liquors. A gentleman just returned from the mines (Mr. Lewis Lewis) reports to the editor of the Sacramento Mercury that he spent seven or eight days on and near the river, and was well satisfied that the mines are immensely rich; that he saw $1,800 which had been taken out by one man in fourteen days, and that he was about immediately to return, taking his wife and family. He recommends the Victoria route as the least expensive.

It is estimated that at least eight thousand people have already left California for the new mines since the breaking out of the excitement. Besides those intending to mine, of course quite a number have gone up to trade, and others to speculate in lots upon the sites of future cities, etc. Six steamers have been laid on the route between San Francisco and the new mines, beside eight or ten sailing vessels. Every ship leaves crowded with adventurers, and tickets are sold days in advance. The last steamer that left, the Cortes, is supposed to have carried off fully 1,500 passengers, although only about 900 appeared on the custom-house returns. Among others, several gentlemen connected with the California press have gone up with the intention of starting newspapers at different points in the new country. One paper, the North American, by Williston, Bartlett & Towne, is already announced at Victoria, V. I., the capital of the Hudson Bay Company's possessions.

The excitement in San Francisco is plainly very great. At every arrival from the new mines the newspaper and express offices are besieged with persons seeking information, while persons newly arrived are waylaid and followed by crowds of excited men eager for whatever news they can communicate. The steamer Republic, which arrived from Frazer river at San Francisco on the 19th of June, brought down about 300 oz. of gold dust, and her report is as follows:

"Owen Hoy, formerly a hackman in the employ of Mr. R. E. Kerrisen, came down. He has been at work on Hill's bar, and when mining he did not make less than $25 per day, and from that to $50. Thus far the miners have not attempted to go to the bed rock. It appears to be generally conceded that when men are at work, with the water at a favorable stage, they can earn from $8 to $50 per day to the hand. At present the water is too high to allow of washing on the bars, and it is not expected to fall before the 15th of July. The Indians do not allow the miners to work on Thompson's river. The Sea Bird and Surprise are running up Frazer river to Fort Hope and Yale, and carry passengers to those points from Victoria for $20 each. Vessels are not allowed to go up the river from Whatcom. Provisions are reported to be scarce and dear in the mines. Miners at work in the banks of the rivers are now making $5 per day."

Mr. James A. McCrea, writing from Whatcom, under date of June 9, says:

"There have been several miners here from the mines, all with plenty of gold, and they gave favorable reports such as making from one to six ounces per day to the man when the water is low. So we may expect to have plenty of ore soon. There are about one thousand people in Whatcom and Sehome, most of them waiting for the trail to be opened. The town is quiet. There is none of that roughness for which California was distinguished in early times. Gambling is not allowed."

It will be seen that the following quotation contradicts the report made by Mr. Lewis, above quoted, in respect to the free admission of goods and the non-existence of difficulties between the Hudson Bay Company and the miners. Mr. Lewis had been on the spot, however, and his report is of later date than the following, from the Puget Sound Herald of June 11:

"The U. S. mail steamer Constitution, Capt. A. B. Gove, arrived on Wednesday last from Bellingham Bay and all the intermediate ports on the sound. From the purser we learn that the steamer Pacific, from San Francisco via Portland, arrived at Bellingham Bay, with upward of five hundred passengers, all old California miners. Some thirty mules, a portion of a pack train of 200 arrived at Whatcom, were packed, and left on Monday."

Frank Mathias, W. H. Wood, W. Tidd, Terry and several others, have just returned from the mines for more provisions, boats, and mining implements. All previous reports of the richness of the mines have been confirmed. All these gentlemen have large quantities of the ore, and state that they dug from $20 to $48 every day they worked. Goods are very scarce and consequently very high at the mines.

The steamer Surprise had gone up Frazer river with Gov. Douglass. All steamers can navigate Frazer river by procuring a miner's license at a cost of $5 per man for every one of her passengers, and conforming to certain "conditions of sufferance," among which are these: That no goods are to be shipped that are not bought of the Hudson Bay Company. That no arms or ammunitions are to be carried which are not imported from the United Kingdom. That no miner is to trade with the Indians, etc. Samuel McCaw, of Steilacoom, had some two thousand dollars' worth of goods confiscated by the Hudson Bay Company's officers at Fort Langley.

Mr. Woods informs us that repeated difficulties have occurred on Frazer river between the Hudson Bay Company's officials and miners, in consequence of the former seizing the canoes and effects of the latter for infringemen s on the right of the company.

The Indians are divided in opinion with regard to the Americans; the more numerous party, headed by Pollock, a chief, are disposed to receive them favorably, because they obtain more money for their labor from the "Bostons" than from "King George's men," as they style the English. They have learned the full value of their labor, and instead of one dollar a-day, or an old shirt for guiding and helping to work a boat up river, they now charge from five to eight dollars per day.—Another portion of the Indians are in favor of driving off the "Bostons," being fearful of having their country overrun by them.

Mr. Giddings, formerly of Olympia, who came passenger on the Constitution, is said to have brought up $20,000 in dust.

A letter dated Frazer River, May 16th, says:

"We have got into the mines, after a long and tedious journey. We have been digging four days, and made $92 between us three. We are doing tolerably well, considering the chances we have without a fit-out.—Provisions are very high here; pork is selling at $1 per lb.; flour 50 cents per lb.; rocker irons, one ounce each; picks, $6 each; shovels, $7 each; tea $4 per lb., and everything else in proportion. If any one could get here with provisions, a fortune might be made on their sale. The winters are represented as being very severe, the river being frozen solid, and the snow very deep."

EFFECT ON THE CALIFORNIA MINES.—The San Francisco Morning Call gives the following estimate of the effects upon the California mines of these newly discovered diggings:

The effect of the Frazer river excitement, and consequent withdrawal of large numbers of miners from the State, has been to materially lessen the amount of gold dust received from the interior. A day or two since we gave the receipts of the first fifteen days in June as compared with a corresponding period in May, which showed a falling off equal to four hundred thousand dollars. We now have the daily deposits of the mine for the last week, showing a falling of 10,500 ounces compared with the same week of last year.

From these figures it would appear that the receipts of treasure from the interior, as deposited at the mint, have fallen off about two hundred thousand dollars per week. It is supposed that since the withdrawal of the bullion fund not more than one-half the treasure reaching this city finds its way to the mint, the balance going to the private assay offices, where depositors receive returns in from one to two days. Should the falling off in the private establishments be equal to that of the government institutions, we would have as the result of the Frazer river excitement a decline in the yield from our mines equal to four hundred thousand dollars per week, or at the rate of $20,800,000 a year.

The general impression is that for months to come the receipts from the California mines will constantly grow smaller, and, not unlikely, the yield for the coming year will show a falling off of one half. It has been on the semi-monthly shipments of treasure that our merchants have relied for the means to meet their obligations—at the East; but with a decline of fifty per cent. in the gold crop, it is reasonable to expect a stringent money market, and with it, not unlikely, very many who have heretofore thought themselves rich, will be forced to the wall. The only quarter from which relief can be expected is the newly discovered gold regions; but until traders are regularly established in the Frazer river country, and business is systematised, the amount of treasure received from that quarter will necessarily be inconsiderable. Thus viewed, the prospects of our merchants are anything but cheering.

It is reported that mines have been discovered on Lummey or Nook Sack river, in Washington Territory, about eighty miles from Bellingham bay.

Mexican Tax on American Citizens.

WASHINGTON, July 14th.—A letter of minister Forsyth, asking an opinion relative to the levy of the Zulo-ago Government on the property of American citizens, having been laid before Attorney General Black, the subject has been thoroughly examined by him in connection with the official decree and treaties between the Mexican and other Governments, and our own being placed on a footing with the most favored nations.—While it is admitted that a general tax may be imposed according to the usual forms for legitimate purposes, yet taking all the data into consideration, and looking at the present condition of the country, the collection of money in the manner proposed, is in the nature of a forced contribution. Thus the position of Mr. Forsyth is sustained, and of this fact he will be duly advised.

Important from Mexico—Countermanding of the Forced Loan—Great Destruction by the Earthquake.

NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—The Picayune has received intelligence from Mexico to the 29th ult., three days later. The order for the levy of the forced loan upon imports had been countermanded in the province of Guanajuata, and a number of orders that had been issued for the expulsion of those foreigners refusing its payments had been withdrawn.

The earthquake reported in previous accounts continued to be felt on the 18th, 19th and 20th, with the most disastrous effects. At Monelia two churches and several houses were laid prostrate, and at Talzasuaro four churches and a number of dwellings, besides sixteen of the inhabitants being killed. From other portions of the country we have accounts of many villages being entirely destroyed. The earthquake was the most fearful one for half a century, and no portion of the country is believed to have escaped its visitation.

The Army and Navy.

The following is an extract from a letter written on board the United States steamer Fulton, dated Pensacola, July 3:

"We arrived here this morning from

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

FOR THE SENATE,

HON. WM. S. ASHE.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

GEORGE J. MOORE.

ROBERT K. BRYAN.

Next Thursday Week.

We are not in the habit of making exciting appeals, or indulging in *ad captandum* attempts at argument.—We have no desire, wish or intention to deviate from our custom at this time. We don't honestly believe that there are ten intelligent men in New Hanover county, or in any other county, within the sphere of our knowledge, and we pretend to know the different counties of N. Carolina as well as most folks, who really think that all the fuss got up about distribution amounts to anything more than an electioneering hobby. Why, two years ago, Mr. Gilmer, who relied upon the same party to support him that Mr. McRae must rely upon, and does rely upon, did not have a word to say about distribution.—We make a business to know what candidates have to say. In 1856 we went up to Halifax to hear Messrs. Gilmer and Bragg, as we did to Clinton in 1858 to hear Messrs. McRae and Ellis. Gilmer was all foreigners and catholics and *no* distribution—McRae is all distribution and *no* foreigners and catholics, yet they are alike supported by the opposition. "Anything, Good Lord," so it is opposition, will do for some folks.

All the talk about building railroads or paying State debts out of any fund belonging to the federal treasury, which is empty and borrowing, is the baldest humbug even if it were right, and the most unconstitutional and impolitic measure, even if it were practicable. Nobody expects anything to be done in *that* way.

Mr. McRae and his organs at the East go it against taxation;—at the West he is a better internal improvement man than Judge Ellis. Mr. McRae is a good Democrat, and an ardent friend of the South; yet he lets slip no occasion to sneer at the Democratic party and the Administration of Mr. Buchanan—an Administration whose perfect fidelity to the South has brought even the Charleston Mercury to its enthusiastic support.

We need hardly now allude to Mr. McRae's position on the Danville Connection. *That* carried out, would not leave a man East of Greensborough willing to vote one cent for any improvement West of that point. Let our Western people think of this. *That* carried out, would ruin our Eastern works, and cut the State in two. Let us all think of it. Let there be no apathy. Go to the polls and vote the straight-forward Democratic ticket. We cannot afford to be apathetic.

The Speaking in the Mountains.

On the 16th inst., Messrs. Ellis and McRae spoke at Asheville, Buncombe county. The sparring about distribution was about the same as usual, we presume. We notice one fact occurring in the progress of the discussion:

While the discussion was going on, N. W. Woodfin, Esq., asked the following question of *both* candidates. "I. elected and in office for four years, and the present appropriations to the Western Extension should become exhausted and the road still incomplete, would you recommend other appropriations to complete it?" To this Judge Ellis replied in the affirmative. Mr. McRae said that for the two years of his official term, no appropriations would be needed, and he would not recommend any during that time. That no one could compel him to hold the office more than two years, but after, as a private citizen, *he would do all that mortal man could do, to get them other appropriations to complete the work.*

Now, compare this with his position in the East, where, as his organs admit, he said the State was bound for all the appropriations already made, and that far he would go, *but not another cent.* Compare it with his declarations made at Clinton and elsewhere in the East. Down here he would not go a dollar additional. Up there in the West he tells Nich. W. Woodfin that he will do all that mortal man can do to get other and additional appropriations for the Western Road, if needed, and *as soon* as they may be needed, for no one supposes for a moment that any call will be made, or can be made within two years. See what Mr. McRae said in February last at Goldsboro', speaking of this same Western Extension:

"Jackson county can afford to go for extension to the Tennessee Line, she paying, in 1857, $930 taxes; while Wayne county the same year paid $9,922. He cautioned the people of Wayne to speak out as boldly, when they shall have their meeting in March, *against* the extension of this road, as the people of Jackson had done *for* it, and to instruct their delegates to the convention to vote against it."

Let the people open their eyes to this thing, and they will be able and willing to judge and act for themselves.

Our cotemporary of the Weldon Patriot says he has travelled over the greater portion of nineteen States of this Union and spent twenty years of his life in the hotels of the country. That accounts for the whole thing.—No wonder his temper has been spoiled. Twenty years in country hotels would have compelled Job to have taken his wife's advice and caved in.

The fact is that our Weldon cotemporary—a good man, as every body says—got his back up about something and pitched into Mr. Gage and his hotel in a way that left himself very much open, as an angry man generally does. We withdraw all about the verdancy. No man could possibly wander twenty years through the hotels of the country and keep anything green about him. Admitting all flesh to be grass, surely twenty years in hotels would make *hay* out of it—dry it up worse than fodder or autumn leaves.

But confound the thing, what's the use of getting cross these hard times, with the weather so hot. Keep cool, and if you can't keep cool keep as cool as you can, and then will come feelings of kindness and charity for all mankind. Thermometer going towards a hundred.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have been told that the editor of the Patriot is a gentleman considerably our senior, towards whom, even if otherwise inclined, we would not for a moment think of indulging in any sneering or disrespectful remarks. Seriously we think him totally mistaken about our hotels here. We also have travelled some, and we must think that he does injustice to Mr. Gage and the Carolina. We think we know both, and, as we have said before, our landlords in Wilmington are as clever as any anywhere, but we want a new building.

☞ A correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer states that there is additional opposition to the regular Democratic candidates in Sampson. While Thomas I. Faison, Esq., opposes A. A. McKoy, Esq., Democratic nominee for the Senate, Col. G. W. Daughtry is out against F. J. Faison and W. Kirby, Jr., the regular nominees for the Commons.

Any division among Democrats plays into the hands of the opposition. It is just what they want. Now, the only way to avoid giving them any chance to triumph over us, is for all good Democrats to stick to the nominees and vote the ticket clear through, in Sampson, Cumberland, Columbus, everywhere.

THE WRONG MAN.—We would inform the editor of the Goldsboro' Tribune that it was the associate, and not the venerable, that eat the watermelons, beef-shank, peaches and mutton chops last week. He must send to him for the brother of the big melon.

"And he played on a harp of a *thousand* strings."

Public opinion appears to be the harp of a thousand strings, upon which political aspirants, ambitious demagogues, *et id omne genus*, delight to play, or try to play, for it is a noticeable fact that few, if any, of this class of persons understand the instrument sufficiently to do more than harp upon a single string at a time, although they change from string to string with the agility of a tight-rope dancer.

Somebody illustrated this characteristic of the opposition to the democracy by relating an anecdote of a western squatter's hens. The squatter aforesaid had been so constantly in the habit of moving that whenever the poultry about his hut saw a wagon before the door, they immediately marched out, went to the rear of the wagon, turned over on their backs, crossed their legs, ready to be tied and thrown in the wagon, careless of where they might be taken. So with the opposition. They have been carried through all sorts of parties and party names and are so used to changing their ground, that, like the squatter's chickens they are always ready to march out, turn over on their backs, cross their legs and be thrown into any wagon that may come along. They have lost all identity and have no longer a "local habitation or a name. They are simply "opposition."

Some two years ago, Mr. Gilmer came along with *his* wagon, and *he* played upon one string—opposition to catholics and foreigners. Well, the people of North Carolina would not respond to his harping. The native population, numbering forty to one, could not be scared into Mr. Gilmer's wagon by any panic got up on the assumption that forty native Americans could not hold their own against one foreign-born citizen. They felt perfectly satisfied in their own minds that, so far as *they* were concerned, and so far as their State was concerned, Americans could rule, did rule, and always would rule America, and further they found that the few foreign-born citizens in North Carolina had no other ideas upon the subject than pertained to them as American citizens.—*That* would not do, any more than would the attempt to get up a spirit of religious proscription in a free country where every man has a right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

We need not say that Mr. Gilmer was defeated, badly defeated—"whipped out," as one might say. Playing on *that* string would not do—squatting on that location would not pay.

Next thing comes along Mr. McRae with *his* wagon, holding the reins with one hand and playing upon a single string of the harp with another; and forthwith the opposition to Democracy, at the command of their leaders, march out to the tail of Mr. McRae's wagon, turn over on their backs, cross their legs, are bound neck and crop and slung into the distribution wagon, to be carried—God knows where.

Now look at it. Two years ago, Mr. Gilmer said not a word about distribution, although a Know Nothing Black Republican Congress was then appropriating public lands for all sorts of purposes, and drawing on an overflowing treasury. *He* harped upon the Know Nothing string. He thought foreigners and catholics were ruin and destruction; but for all that, the opposition chickens marched out behind his wagon, turned over on their backs, crossed their legs, were bound neck and crop and slung in.

Now, with a Democratic Congress which does not appropriate or squander an acre, with a treasury depleted, with not a cent to spare or to destribute, Mr. McRae comes along. *He* repudiates the whole Know Nothing platform. He says that anybody who charges him with any affiliation therewith is guilty of a falsehood. He will not be classed with Mr. Gilmer at all. In his canvass and Mr. Gilmer's there is nothing in common but "opposition," and yet the anti-Democratic chickens are turned on their backs, their legs tied and themselves slung bodily into *his* wagon.

We feel assured that there are gentlemen who have opposed Democracy bitterly, passionately, perhaps, who are still above being treated in this manner. Who will not be slung into every wagon. Who will not be carried off by every adroit political trader playing upon a single string.

And if this be so as regards gentlemen of the opposition, may we not confidently assert that there are few, if any, true Democrats in feeling, who will march out from the old Democratic homestead to await the passing of the distribution wagon, driven by D. K. McRae—who will go behind that wagon, turn over on their backs, cross their legs, be tied neck and crop, and carried off.

The political system of the Union is one founded upon certain leading principles, which depend mutually upon each other. It is a harp of a thousand strings which only responds harmoniously to the master touch of Democracy. No political charlatan, playing upon a single string, can make healthful music, or be exempt from the risk of destruction to himself or the country.

Speaking at the Market House.

In accordance with announcement, Messrs. Hall, Vann and Fennell, candidates for the office of Sheriff, addressed their fellow-citizens last evening at the Market House.

We were present and listened to the speaking, which confirmed us in the opinion that the American people are a nation of orators, not that we mean to say that any great displays of oratory were made, but simply that each of the candidates addressed himself to the subject before him with a self-possession and a propriety of language and manner which are not always found in Congressional debates. Personally, *all* the gentlemen made a good impression.

Messrs. Hall and Vann are well known to our citizens. Of them we need say nothing, and indeed it is hardly necessary for us to say anything of Mr. Fennell, for the simple reason that he is perfectly able to speak for himself. Indeed he bids fair to be one of our most eloquent speakers, as we know him to be one of the cleverest fellows in the county. This without disparagement to his competitors, who are, as everybody knows, clever men.

The discussion passed off in perfect good humor, although spiced with some pretty sharp shooting, in which "give and take" was the motto. It was a sort of triangular duel, and nobody "kilt."

The first Thursday in August will tell the tale. We will bet a pretty round sum that a good man will be elected for Sheriff—*which* good man everybody must find out for himself.—*Daily Journal, 20th inst.*

The New Schedule.

The new schedule on the Wilmington & Weldon, the Wilmington & Manchester, and other lines south of them went into operation on the 20th instant. This change is made with a view of expediting the through mails and passengers, saving twelve hours in the running time between New York and New Orleans. This route, via Wilmington is now faster and pleasanter, as it has always been shorter than any other. For the disposition, we may say determination, of the officers on this line to give the fullest satisfaction, we can vouch from our own personal knowledge, and also as to the character of the refreshment houses and hotels at Sumterville, Fair Bluff, Wilmington, Goldsboro' and Rocky Mount. We believe they give very good fare also at Weldon and Kingsville.

Every effort has been made to divert travel from this route, and not without a certain measure of temporary success. But the thing is working itself out, and the shortest and cheapest line must re-assert its superiority, and receive the preference which is due to it.

☞ A correspondent writing from—never mind where—says: "Glorus times in this county—whiskey is put up by the bare-keepers in any way or forme that it are wanted."

The Raleigh Register on the Position of the Candidates.

Now that Mr. McRae has gone West, and is doing his biggest to make himself out a *better Railroad man* than Judge Ellis, his Central and Western organs are laboring to prove that this has been his position all through the canvass. Thus the *Register* says that Mr. McRae avowed himself at Clinton in favor of taking off the section feature in the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad. We can only say that the editor of the *Register*, sitting in Raleigh, heard avowals which the editor of the *Journal*, who was an attentive listener at Clinton, did not hear.

Again the *Register* talks about the *Journal's* being mistaken with reference to Judge Ellis' position on the section feature of the Western N. C. Railroad. Now thus stands the matter: What Judge Ellis said at Clinton on this subject, we reported in his own words, or as nearly so as possible.

We have understood Judge Ellis to favour such a *modification* of the section feature of the charter of the Western N. C. Railroad as would permit that road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountains. We did not, and do not understand him to favour an *abandonment* of that feature. We do not see that there is anything in our position requiring us to do anything to get ourselves out of it.

☞ Some months since, a man calling himself De Rieviere, and claiming to be a lieutenant of *Zouaves*, and a Crimean hero, made his appearance in New York and commenced lecturing, but did not succeed. He went South, and seems to have got along better. At Mobile he insinuated himself into the good graces of a daughter of Col. Blount, of that city, who, by the way, is a native of North Carolina. It appears that Mrs. Blount favored him, and helped her daughter to elope, accompanying her. Col. Blount followed them to Havana—brought his wife and daughter back to New York. Rieviere followed them. The mother and daughter again left the protection of the husband and father, although proof was shown that Rieviere was both a married man and fugitive from French justice. Finally, however, some arrangement would seem to have been made—Rieviere goes somewhere, and the ladies of Col. Blount's family go home, after having made fools of themselves for months past about a most unworthy scamp.

This is the last of the thing so far. Some people like notoriety, French Counts and *Zouaves*, and the papers bestow it on them in the absence of any really interesting news.

Death of Gen. Quitman.

By the death of Hon. John A. Quitman, of Mississippi, the country loses one of her ablest and best men.—Like the late lamented Gen. Persifer F. Smith, Gen. Quitman entered the army from the ranks of civil life, and yet attained to the highest rank and reputation in his newly adopted profession.

He was a native of Dutches county, N. Y., but a resident of Mississippi from an early period of his life. He was sixty years old when he died, and at the time of his death, was one of the representatives in Congress from the State of Mississippi, and chairman of the House committee on Military Affairs, in which position his services have been generally regarded as invaluable.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.—The canvass for Congress in the above district is now reduced to Vance, opposition, and Avery, Democrat, General Jones, opposition, having backed out and left the field clear for a strict party fight between Avery and Vance. We have little or no doubt of the election of Mr. Avery as the successor to Mr. Clingman.

For the Journal.

WHITEVILLE, N. C., JULY 20TH, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—It seems to me that every Democrat who is deserving the name, will vote the full ticket nominated at the Conventions. Every nominee is the choice of the Democratic masses of the country. Any allegation to the contrary is entirely unfounded in fact. Our candidates are the representatives of the will of the people; of the majority and strength of Democratic principles; of an open and honest political course. They seek no unfair advantages—have nothing to conceal; are guilty of no political dishonesty. Conscious of a stern integrity, they boldly avow their principles. They desire that no man shall hereafter say that he has been betrayed by them. In darkness and in sunshine, in storm and in calm, they may be found in the household of the true faith. The odor of political sanctity is upon their garments. They profess the doctrines of Jefferson, Jackson, and Buchanan. They are the firm supporters of the Administration, which has proved itself true to the South and to the Union, and capable of protecting the national honor, as well from attacks at home as from aggressions from abroad. In a word, they deserve the support not only of the Democratic party, but of every true Southern man.

And who opposes our candidates? Men who style themselves "Independent." Who, in the darkest hour of the night, took solemn and horrid oaths to bind the honest masses of the people, and after enslaving their consciences, deliver them bound hand and foot, to Northern Abolitionism; men who worship at the same shrine with the traitors, Crittenden, Bell and Marshall, and we might add, Gilmer, the last living remnants of Know Nothingism. Men who, in the day of their strength, were proud to receive a nomination from the proscriptive, oath-bound clan; but now, under the deceptive guise of "Independent Candidates," seek to obtain votes from an unwary people. These men voted for Millard Fillmore for President of the United States. They opposed the election of James Buchanan, and now oppose his Administration. They are the friends and supporters of the Know Nothing Organ. They are a part of that opposition which is composed of every ism that ever existed under the Government, from Federalism down to Know Nothingism. They are bitter enemies of Democracy, and seek its overthrow by every means in their power. This is the feast to which Democrats are invited. For these men your are asked to sacrifice your friends, and only because they dress themselves up in new fantastic attire, and call themselves "Independent." Be false to yourselves, elect these Independent candidates, and every opposition paper, from the N. York Tribune down to the Herald, will glorify over "the defeat of the Democracy in North Carolina"—"the overthrow of States' Rights principles"—and "the destruction of another bulwark of slavery."

Democrats of N. Carolina! can you stand this? In the hour of your strength, will you deliver yourselves to your enemies? Remember the fate of Sampson. Be ye watchful and ever ready. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. And now, when your strength is acknowledged, your enemies seek to undermine the citadel, while they tell you to sleep with the Syren song of "Independent." Your duty—the duty of every man worthy of the name of Democrat—is to vote the full ticket.

A DEMOCRAT.

Census Statistics.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Joseph C. G. Kennedy, Esq., having been appointed by the President of the United States to carry out the act of Congress providing for the completion of the unfinished work of the seventh census, has entered upon the performance of his duties with an able corps of assistants, and is busily engaged in revising and completing the statistics of manufacturers, in order that the work may be presented to Congress at the commencement of the next session.

These statistics, taken under the direction of Mr. Kennedy, and nearly completed when he was displaced from office, will, when finished, present the most complete exhibit of the condition of the American mechanic arts that has ever been prepared. These details have never been published, and the interest occasioned by their appearance will not be limited to our own country.

It is ascertained from a reliable source that about two years ago treaties were made with certain Indians of Oregon and Washington Territories, including those who recently fought Col. Steptoe, and which the Senate failed to ratify. This omission has had the effect to produce an impression on the minds of these Indians of the absence of good faith on the part of the government of the United States.

Several weeks ago, when the rumored defeat of Colonel Steptoe reached the city, the Indian Bureau promptly sent out directions to the United States Indian agent to use all available means at his disposal for such an emergency to check at once the further spread of hostilities and to prevent the commission of outrages upon our citizens.

Three Days Later from Europe.—Arrival of the North Star.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The steamship North Star arrived here this forenoon, from Southampton on the 7th. She brings intelligence that the Atlantic cable had again parted about 1,000 miles from Ireland. The Niagara, and her tender, the Gorgon, arrived at Queenstown on the 5th, but the Agamemnon and Valorous had not arrived.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The steamship Asia had arrived out.

The Niagara and Gorgon arrived at Queenstown on the 5th of July, with news that the cable had parted on board the Agamemnon on the 29th of June, about 1,000 miles from Ireland, when they had paid out 142 miles. All was going on perfectly well on board the Niagara, when the signal from the Agamemnon ceased, and, from the electrician's tests, it was believed that the cable had broken.

After the communication ceased, the Niagara was allowed to swing by the cable, and, in addition to that strain, four tons were applied to the breaks. Although the wind was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her an hour, when a sudden pitch, caused by a heavy sea, snapped it, and the Niagara bore away for Queenstown.

Should nothing be heard of the Agamemnon, the Niagara, after coaling, will again proceed to mid-ocean, she having still 1,300 miles of the cable on board. It was conjectured that the Agamemnon had not consumed the arranged quantity of coal at the time of the accident, and is therefore awaiting the return of the Niagara.—On the receipt of the intelligence, a feeling of universal regret was expressed at the Liverpool Exchange, and a fall in shares took place.

An interesting debate had taken place in the House of Lords on the bill permitting Jews to sit in Parliament.

There had been an arrival of 2,500 ounces of gold from New Zealand. A new gold-field had also been discovered in Australia.

An exchange of diplomatic attaches to the British legations at St. Petersburgh and Constantinople had taken place.

Spurgeon, the celebrated English preacher, is coming to America.

An allied naval expedition has been organized to seize the shipping and stores at Peiho, destined to supply Pekin.

Queen Victoria contemplates a visit to Cherbourg to witness the French naval review.

The Spanish ambassador at London has resigned, in consequence of a change in his home ministry.

Explanations have been received from the viceroy of Egypt about his negotiating the loan of an English house.

The new Spanish cabinet has been completed.

Gen. Rosas d'Alano is to be the new captain-general of Cuba.

The ship R. L. Gilchrist was burnt at Havre on the 5th of July, together with a considerable quantity of cotton and tobacco.

The Telegraph Cable Failure.

[The following interesting account of the operations of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet, in its last unsuccessful efforts to lay the cable, was forwarded especially for the Baltimore Sun:]

NEW YORK, July 20, P. M.

[From the Cork Reporter, of July 5th.

The Niagara and the Gorgon, attached to the squadron for laying the transatlantic cable, arrived at Queenstown at an early hour this morning. We regret to announce that the object of the expedition has for the present failed, and we shall now give our readers such particulars of the events which occurred in the course of the undertaking as we have been able to collect.

The Agememnon and her tender and the Niagara and her tender sailed from Plymouth on the 10th June, each of the great vessels carrying about one thousand five hundred miles of cable, with new and improved apparatus for paying it out, which it was calculated would have allowed for any strain or unequal motion of the ships, as the very speed of the vessels regulated, by automatic arrangements, the rate at which the coil was to be discharged. After having been three days at sea, the expedition was overtaken by a fearful gale, which continued without intermission for nine days. On the seventh day of this heavy weather, the ships, which had continued to keep together, had to part company, and the Agamemnon was obliged to scud before the wind thirty-six hours. Her coals got adrift, and a coil of the cable shifted, so that her captain for some time entertained serious apprehensions of her safety, and from the immense strain, her waterways were forced open, and one of her ports broken. Two sailors were severely injured and one marine lost his reason from fright. Yet, such was the consumate skill and good seamanship and intrepidity of her commander, Captain Priddie, that he was enabled to bring her to the appointed rendezvous. The Niagara rode out the storm gallantly, having only carried away her jibboom and one wing of her figure-head, the great American eagle.

All the vessels having at length arrived at their central point of junction, the first splice of the cable was made on the 26th. After having paid out two and a half miles, owing to an accident on board the Niagara, the cable was parted; but the ships having again met the splice was made good, and they commenced to give out the cable a second time; but after they had each paid out about 40 miles it was reported that the current had broken and no communication could be made between the ships. Unfortunately, in this instance, the breakage must have occurred at the bottom, as the electracisms, from the fine calculations which their instruments allow them to make, were able to declare such to have been the fact even before the vessels came together again. Having cast off this loss they met for the third time, and restored the connection of the cable on the 28th. They then started afresh; the Niagara, having paid out over one hundred and fifty miles of cable, all on board entertained the most sanguine anticipations of success, when the fatal announcement was made on Tuesday, the 29th, at 9 P. M., that the electric current had ceased to flow. As soon as the necessity of abandoning the project for the present was now only too manifest, it was considered that an opportunity might as well be availed of to test the strength of the cable.—Accordingly this immense vessel, with all her stores, &c., were allowed to swing to the cable, and in addition a strain of four tons was placed on the breaks; yet, although it was blowing fresh at the time, the cable held her as fast as if she had been at anchor, for over an hour, when a heavy pitch of the sea snapped the rope, and the Niagara bore away for this port. Before starting an arrangement was made that should any accident occur in giving out the cable before the ships should have gone one hundred miles, they should return to their starting place in mid-ocean; and in case that distance should have been exceeded before any casualty should happen, they should make for Queenstown. In accordance with this understanding the Niagara, having made one hundred and nine miles before the mishap, returned to this port. Upon her homeward way she must have passed the Agamemnon, but owing to heavy fogs which prevailed for the greater portion of that time, she missed seeing or gaining any tidings of her. As the Agamemnon has not yet arrived, although her destination was directed towards this shore, it is conjectured that she might not have delivered the arranged quantity of coil at the time of its failure, and may have consequently returned to their place of meeting, which will unavoidably protract the suspense which must necessarily be felt, as until she be spoken with, nothing definite can be learned as to the occasion of the disaster.

The two principal electricans, Dr. Santy and Mr. Laweson, are on board the Niagara, and are inclined to believe that the accident occurred on board the Agamemnon, which, as it would only implicate faulty arrangments in some of the appartus, still leaves a hope of ultimate success in the undertaking. Whereas, if the separation has occurred at the bottom, its effects will be greatly to damp if not to deter the enterprising spirit of the directors from perservering in the gigantic project.

Should nothing be heard of her consort, the Niagara will, after coaling, proceed to her central station, having still on board about one thousand three hundred mile of cable which, supposing that the other vessel has returnend with a similar amount, would still permit of a junction being completed, and allow thirty per cent for casualties. In this last trial some five hundred miles of rope was lost and when it is calculated that it is roughly estimated that the value of the cable is about one hundred pounds a mile, it will be seen that the sacrifice up to the present has not been so expensive as might at first sight have been supposed.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—It will be recollected that by an accident on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, some months ago, some of the freight cars were broken to pieces, one of them the express car, in which was a bundle of bank notes, in sheets, of the Bank of Wilmington, N. C., sent from the North, and on their way to the Bank. This bundle was supposed to have been among the articles destroyed by the accident—but it seems that it was not, if we may judge from the fact that two Wilmington notes of genuine plates, but counterfeited signatures, have recently been detected in this city. No one can be deceived who will examine the signatures, which are clumsily executed; but the plates being perfect and genuine may deceive many who are not so careful.—*Norfolk Herald.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Clinton Female Institute.

Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

CLINTON, July 18.—*Messrs. Editors:*—It may interest many of your readers to know that the annual examination at the Clinton Female Institute closed on Thursday, when the following young ladies received diplomas, viz:

Miss Clara C. Micks, Miss Susan J. Beaman, and Miss Martha J. Oates, Clinton; Miss Mary S. Humphrey, Onslow; Miss Mary J. McKay, Wilmington.

Gold medals were awarded to the following, viz:

Miss Margaret J. Ray, Cumberland; Miss Anna M. Kirby, Miss Clara C. Micks, Sampson; Miss Martha J. Oates, Clinton; Miss Mary S. Humphrey, Onslow; Miss Susan J. Beaman, Clinton.

We have seldom seen a more interesting class of young ladies than the graduating class of this year, and they sustained themselves in all the branches of their examination. The closing Concert met the highest expectations of those who had been attracted from a distance, to see if the renown of Mr. Stradella was justified in the performance of his pupils. Much might be justly said in praise of the Faculty, for their untiring industry in laboring to advance their pupils to the highest grade of scholarship; but I will not tax your space to tell the public what is already well known. ONE PRESENT.

Correspondence of the New York Times.

The Actual Appropriations for the National Government for 1858-'9.

WASHINGTON, Saturday July 10, 1858.

It seems now to be an admitted fact, on all hands, that the next presidential fight will be upon "treasury statistics," and that "niggerism" will be overslaughed. Such being the case, it will be a matter of importance to both the democracy and the opposition to have correct data upon which to build their platforms. Mr. Crittenden, I perceive, led off in the fight by announcing at Covington that Congress, at its last session, appropriated nearly one hundred millions of dollars for the support of the second year of Mr. Buchanan's administration. This was the first gun in the great battle of 1860, and as both parties may be disposed to take all advantages, I have prepared the following statement of appropriations, having had "the time and material for making a close examination of the subject." The statement is correct in every particular, and challenges criticism.

While the partisans are hurling their thunders at each other, it will be well for the people to be furnished with the plain truth, that they may draw their own conclusions from the premises. I shall deal in no "suppositions" nor "why nots?" but give the figures in detail, taken from the highest official sources:

Statement of appropriations made at the late session of the Thirty-fifth Congress for the support of the federal government for the year ending June 30, 1859.

Treasury proper—legislative bill	$4,242,699 96
Treasury interior—lands, courts, &c.	1,884,408 65
Treasury civil expenses	999,856 94
Treasury customs	1,929,558 47
Treasury interior—civil expenses	561,165 50
Interior due State of Maine, (indefinite) about	15,000 00
Amount dud I. D. Andrews. about,	53,000 00
American State papers, per annum	25,000 00
Expenses for collecting revenue from customs	3,600,000 00
Consular and diplomatic bill	912,120 00
Army bill	17,174,106 46
Military Academy, &c.	2,041,472 14
Navy bill	15,585,804 23
Indian bill	2,234,896 85
Pension bill	769,500 00
Miscellaneous, under indefinite and specific standing appropriations	3,059,910 14
Deficiency act for Post Office Department for revenue for fiscal year ending June 30, 1859	3,500,000 00
Interest on the public debt, (Stock)	1,445,314 35
Interest on treasury loan, yet to be negotiated, say	1,000,000 00
Total	61,033,543 69

Thus, I show the entire appropriations for the present fiscal year to be *sixty-one* millions of dollars, including the construction of the new sloops of war, and the interest of a million of dollars on a debt not yet created—and *not* a hundred millions, as stated by Senator Crittenden, and as echoed and re-echoed through the country by the partisan press.

But the curious reader will desire to know how the figures are obtained by those who would deceive the people by false statements. It is in this wise. The revenues of the Post Office Department are now deposited in the United States Treasury, and drawn out by regular appropriations by Congress. These appropriations are not in the ordinary language of "any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated," but the amount is appropriated "out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues *received from the Post Office Department.*" Nor does the Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to Congress his estimates of appropriations, as required by law, include this Post Office appropriation. It is a matter with which he has nothing to do, and which lies wholly within the control of the Postmaster General. We judge of things only by comparison. The appropriations by Congress are large or small only in comparison with appropriations heretofore made. This is a fair rule. Never before was the appropriation for the Post Office Department made out of its own revenues, set down to the expense of the government. Postmaster General Brown asked and obtained permission to expend $14,000,000 of the revenue of his department; not even in the reckless canvass of 1840 was it supposed that this expenditure was an item to be charged in the bill of txtravagances against Mr. Van Buren. The deficiency of $3,500,000 comes out of the national treasury, and is, of course, one of the items in the list of appropriations. Mr. Crittenden would charge that list also with the $14,000,000 which is appropriated out of the Post Office fund. Such a charge Mr. C. knows would be erroneous and without precedent.

Then, again, the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual letter to Congress, reported an unexpended balance in the treasury of $16,586,588 35, which the opposition claim should be added to the appropriations, and swell the sum, in order to show the extravagance of the present democratic Congress. This is, indeed, "horse-chestnut" logic. A black republican Congress made lavish appropriations for the last fiscal year. A democratic administration declined expending the whole amount, and reports a surplus. That surplus is now charged as an item of extravagance against the present Congress.—By such a process of reasoning Mr. Crittenden will probably be able to convict every succeeding Congress of extravagance, as the same unexpended balance will, no doubt, be reported from year to year, until it is again returned to the treasury.

In the above estimate I have not included a few small private appropriations which were made at the last session, including in the aggregate, perhaps, not more than three hundred thousand dollars. Let the politicians take notice. We have now furnished them with the facts.—Misrepresentations will be without excuse. Q.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Havana correspondent of the New York *Times*, in a recent letter, says:

The barque Lyra, formerly of your city, has also been fitted out here for the slave trade, and was furnished a sea letter to Key West. She is under the command of Capt. Dickey. It is doubtful whether she will take the trouble to go to Key West. The famous Spanish slave-trader, Eugenio Vinas, lost his barque in attempting to leave Bahia, Honduras, where she has been quietly making her preparations for a second trip to the coast. She is the same vessel referred to in a previous letter as having landed 1500 negros. Her companion was a small brig belonging also to Vinas. The brig was burnt after making the voyage. The authorities seized the vessel on the rocks, but, on examination, she was found to be so firmly imbedded that all attempts to get her off have proved futile. One of the Spanish brigs, while reconnoitering her, got ashore, and came very near being lost herself. Prompt assistance was sent from this city, and, after removing her artillery and stores, she was got off.

The Key West correspondent of the same paper says:

A few days before the arrival of the C., a large slaver, a ship, having on board one thousand slaves, appeared off this port and was spoken by a pilot. Captain informed pilot she was chased off Cape St. Antonio, by a British cruiser. I have since learned her cargo was successfully landed at or near Bahia Honda. Recently a large slaver was fitted out on the coast of Yucatan; and I hear from good authority that she was furnished with water casks, &c, sent out from Philadelphia.

A slave brig was taken near this port a short time ago, probably chased in by the Styx, as that vessel came in next day. The brig was seized—Captain and crew, all foreigners, escaped.

Latest from Utah.

ST LOUIS, JULY 20.—The Salt Lake mail of the 20th has reached St. Joseph's. Gen. Johnson, with Captain Marcy, had entered Salt Lake City.

The mormons have been invited to return and resume their possessions and dwellings.

Provo is still the Mormon rallying point.

The express, with orders from the War Department to General Harney, were passed six miles in rear of the General.

Sons of Malta.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—This was the second day of the Council of the Sons of Malta.

The chairman of the business committee made a report, which was adopted, for the formation of a consistory, to consist of two delegates from each Lodge represented.

The convention adjourned *sine die.*

The consistory subsequently met, and elected Dr. A. S. Jones, of New York, chairman. On motion, it was resolved that this selected body be hailed as "the Supreme Grand Council of the Sons of Malta;" the United States, Cuba, and Mexico to act in concert with the Supreme Grand Lodges of Europe.

The following named officers were elected: Supreme G. Commander, Howell Henry; V. G. Commander, Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts; Grand Chancellor, Daniel W. Boss, of Illinois; G. Secretary, H. L. Peterson, of Pennsylvania; G. Treasurer, James T. Fisher, of Ohio; G. Conductor, George W. Dilks, of New York.

After the appointment of various committees, the Supreme Council adjourned at four, p. m., until the second Monday in October in the city of New York.

The visiting members from Havana, France, England and Germany, were admitted to the floor, and appeared greatly interested in the proceedings.

A universal convention of all the Lodges in the world is spoken of, and will probably take place in 1859.

Destructive Fire at Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, July 20.—Advices received here from Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, say a great fire had occurred there, destroying all the finest warehouses, involving a loss of upwards of $500,000.

Supreme Court.

The following opinions have been delivered by the Supreme Court since our last report:

By PEARSON, J. In Wilmington and Manchester R. R. v Wright, from Wayne, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Masters v Gardner, from Craven, affirming the judgment. Also, in Ashe v DeRosset, from New Hanover, directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in Camlin v Barnes, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Lewis v Brinkley, from Wilson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Harriss v Kendall, in equity, from Stanly, affirming the order. Also, in Flanner v Gilmore, in equity, from New Hanover, declaring that there is error in the order appealed from. Also, in Dodd v Watson, in equity, from Johnston, dismissing the bill. Also, in Rogers v Mangum, in equity, from Wake, affirming the order. Also, in Blackwood v Jones, in equity, from Wake, directing a reference.

By BATTLE, J.—In Cooke v McDougald, from Cumberland, affirming the order. Also, in Bennett v Williamson, from Sampson, judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Hall v Simpson, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also, in Phillips v. Houston, from Duplin, affirming the judgment. Also, in Gates & Brown v Pollock, from Lenoir; judgment reversed and new trial. Also, in Smith v Sasser, from Wayne; judgment reversed and new trial granted. Also, in Webb v Bank of Cape Fear, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and judgment on the demurrer. Also, in Smith v Fortescue, from Hyde, affirming the judgment. Also, in Potts v Blackwell, petition to rehear; petition dismissed. Also, in Blount v Hawkins, on exceptions to the Commissioners' report.

GUMBO SOUP.—Who has not heard of the famous Gumbo soup of the Southwest, and who has ever visited New Orleans without luxuriating on it, and declaring it the very best soup ever conceived of? We have often wondered why it is not generally made throughout the South, where all the ingredients are easily obtainable.—Here is a recipe for making it, furnished to the Mobile Mercury by Mrs. L. H. Wright:

After your chicken is prepared, fry it to a nice brown color; season with red or black pepper and salt; have a large soup plate full of okra; chop fine, throwing away the heads and tips of the same, as they are hard. Always use the long white, it being more tender and better flavored than the other kinds; stir in this with the chicken, and it will partake of the taste and seasoning of the chicken. Fry it a little and have ready some boiling water, pouring over say three quarts and allow a sufficient quantity to boil away; let all boil down until the chicken becomes perfectly tender, so that it may easily be torn to pieces with a fork. If fried, it requires more pepper and salt, which should be added before it is thoroughly cooked. The Gumbo thus made will be very thick. If you do not like it made in this way, do not boil so much, as it spoils all kinds of soups to boil down and fill up again; as many do with cold water, and besides it is never so rich. Have rice boiled tender, but be careful that the grains are separate. Of course, it is both wholesome and rich.

LETTER FROM A GOVERNMENT OFFICER IN UTAH.—A government officer in Utah writes to Washington, June 11th, from Salt Lake city, as follows:

I had the pleasure of meeting this evening Brigham Young, Kimball and others. Young is no common man, in my opinion. He has complete control over his people. Governor Cumming is much esteemed, and recognized as Governor, and had the difficulties really settled before the peace commissioners came. I was invited to the council this evening with Gov. Cumming and the commissioners on the

IN A POST BAG.—Quite a sensation was created one morning last week in our Post Office, on the arrival and opening of the mail bags from the Queen City, by the sudden appearance of a large mouse, which introduced itself to our Postmaster without any ceremony, or any attempt towards explanation. It was quite evident that the concealed passenger had been accustom to Post Office quarters, as, on being released from its confinement, it made off to one of the letter cages, but a hot pursuit having been commenced, it was forced to fly towards another quarter, and in making a bold attempt for life and liberty, unfortunately became a "dead letter." It is supposed this unfortunate Charleston Post Office mouse had entertained the idea of visiting some of its country kin in the Cheraw establishment, and in order to accomplish its purpose, had adroitly concealed its little body in the mail bag, escaping from which, and not having been duly stamped, it met its untimely end.—Thus as Burns says, "the best laid schemes of men and *mice* gang aft a-gee." The unexpected death of this travelling city mouse will, no doubt, create a vacancy in its family circle not soon to be filled up, and as a matter of course, must be a source of intense grief to its numerous relatives. Charleston papers please copy. Notwithstanding the alarming nature of the occurrence, no serious interruption to the public business took place, and the morning's mail was delivered with the usual punctuality.—*Pee Dee Herald.*

THE REEDY PATCH GAP.—There is no informatian we could give our readers at the present time more interesting to us, and we hope to them than the FACT that Mr. Gardner one of the Engineers of the W. & C. R. R. R., is now encamped at this place with his sub officers &c. &c., ready to make the survey over the above Gap, and commenced active operation yesterday.

Owing to the condition of things at present surrounding us, and especially the *great effort* that is evidently being made to prevent an extension of our Road over *this route*, we do not think that there could have been a more opportune time for the survey, and if the route proves practicable, as we have no doubt it will, we can then by sifting the chaff from the wheat and making a united effort, not only make the W. C. & R. R. R. a *fixed fact* and push it to a speedy completion, but we can present to the next General Assembly a route eaqual to any other and far shorter, to the French Broad.

Rutherford Enquirer.

DECREASED CONSUMPTION OF CHAMPAGNE.—The *Courrier de Rheims* complains that the consumption of champagne wine has of late years been on the decline, and in proof it states that whereas in 1856–'7 11,420,198 bottles were exported, and 2,468,818 sold in France, in 1857–'8 only 7,368,310 were exported, and 2,421,454 were sold in France. In the former year the total was 13,959,016 bottles, and the latter only 9,789,764

The French editor might be puzzled to account for the fact should he be informed that the consumption of "champagne" in the United States within the period mentioned has not decreased at all. In truth, we are well nigh independent of the French producer, or any other grower of vines, and will probably continue so while the market is as liberally supplied with drugs, acids, &c., of every variety as it now is.

Journal of Commerce.

SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.—A letter from Boston says: Very little is done here on the credit system at present, but the Southern merchants appear to get far more indulgence and accommodation than any other class. I understand that they meet their payments more punctually than the same class from other quarters.

The several candidates for New Hanover county wi meet their fellow citizens at the following named places:

South Washington, Monday, July 19th.
Upper Black River, Tuesday, July 20th.
Piney Woods, Wednesday, July 21st.
Lower Black River, Thursday, July 22d.
Caintuck, Friday, July 23d.
Long Creek, Saturday, July 24th.
Middle Sound, Monday, July 26th.
Wilmington, Tuesday, July 27th.

Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

We publish below further appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae. They will address the people at the following times and places:

Marshall, Madison, Wednesday, July 14th.
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday, July 16th.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday, July 17.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday, July 19th.
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday, July 21st.
Franklin, Macon, Thursday, July 22d.
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday, July 24th.

TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Having been frequently requested by many of my friends, I now respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your County, and solicit your suffrages on the first Thursday in August next. Should you elect me, I pledge you a heart faithfully devoted to your interest and an untiring effort to promote the welfare of your County. But in case I am defeated, I shall in humble submission bow to your decision. JAMES McK. MULFORD.
June 18th, 1858 [2]-te*

TO THE FREEMEN OF DUPLIN COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN:—I respectfully announce myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF of our county, and solicit your suffrages at the ensuing August election. Should you elect me, I wtll endeavor to make you a faithful and obliging officer. GRADY OUTLAW.
Duplin county, N. C., June 5th, 1858. 41-te.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.
Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY,

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.
April 2, 1858—31—244-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.
April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te
Herald copy.

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,
Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.
Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

This celebrated remedy for RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIE, ERYSIPELAS, ERUPTIONS, SPRAINS, BURNS, FELONS, &C., is manufactured only by Prof. Chas. De Grath, everywhere known as the original discoverer, at his old establishment, in Eighth street, below Chestnut, No. 39, Philadelphia.

N. B.—The sick, for their own safety, must avoid all worthless counterfeits, from the use of which, the worst consequences have followed to invalids who have been deceived into buying them. An article which is confessed, in the advertisement of it, to be only an imitation of Prof. Charles De Grath's Electric Oil, is sometimes offered to the public by a person in this city, who pretends to have picked up a knowledge of the mode of preparing it, while in the employ of Prof. De Grath.

This is an entirely unfounded pretension. A person who now advertises an imitation of the Electric Oil, was once engaged with Prof. De Grath as a book-keeper and correspondent, and thus made himself known to some customers; but he never was entrusted with the MANUFACTURE of the Medicine, of which he is entirely ignorant. Of this person, it is not necessary to say more, at present, as, of course, no one will buy an *imitation* when they can obtain the original, genuine article, by application to Prof. Chas. De Grath, at his long established Store, No. 39 South Eighth street, a few doors above Chestnut.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Drake & McLin and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by Druggists and Merchants generally.
July 22.—270&47-1w.

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS CELEBRATED REMEBY for purifying the blood, and for the cure of scorbutic, ulcerous, and eruptive diseases, is superior to all others because it is the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. Where the aid of a stimulant antiseptic and alterative medicine is required, these act simultaneously upon the system, its tonic property strengthens the digestion and improves the appetite; its alterative tendency carries off the accumulation of morbid matter; and its antiseptic influence neutralizes the virus by which disease is fostered.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally. July 23, 1858—47 1t

For the Journal.

COTTAGE HILL, July 6th, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have received information to-day, from good authority, that there is a report in circulation, somewhat extensively, in the lower part of the County, which has, or may have, a tendency to injure the election of my friend and nephew, N. H. Fennell, for the Sheriffalty of your County, if not corrected, viz: That I was quite indifferent about his election, would merely go to the polls and vote, and no more. I will say to my fellow citizens, that if the health of my family would permit me to leave home, that I would (for the first time in my life) canvass the county with him, and try to persuade my friends to cast their votes for him, knowing him to be a worthy young man, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, should you elevate him to that position—one who will deal justly with all. Very respectfully, your obd't. serv't.
OWEN FENNELL.

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A complete classified Catalogaa of Books, in every department of Literature, containing the greatest inducements to Purchasers, can be obtained, by sending your address to
G. G. EVANS,
Publisher, 439 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
June 25, 1858 43-3m

WHAT IT IS DOING FOR THE SICK!

Wm. Schuchman, Esq., the well known Lithographer, says: "I have frequently used Bœrhave's Holland Bitters, and find it invariably relieves indigestion and debility."

Rev. Samuel Babcock, says: "I found special relief from its use, for a severe headache, with which I had long suffered."

J. W. Woodwell, Esq., says: "I have used Bœrhave's Holland Bitters myself, and recommended it to others, knowing it to be just what it is represented."

Ald. Jonathan Neely, of Lower St. Clair, says: "I have derived great benefit from its use for weakness of the stomach and indigestion."

James M. Murphy, says: "After several physicians had failed, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters removed the pain from my heart and side, arising from indigestion."

The Editor of the Kittanning Free Press says: "After one of the best physicians in this place had failed, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters cured me of the worst form of dyspepsia."

Francis Felix, only manufacturer of the "original Extract of Coffee," says: "I know that your Holland Bitters is one of the best medicines in the world for a disordered stomach and liver."

Dr. Ludwig, Editor of the "Fackel," Baltimore, pronounces it a medicine deserving the confidence of the public.

Dr. Ehrhart, the leading German physician of Pennsylvania, has prescribed it frequently during the last three years, with marked success, in debilitated states of the digestive organs, or of the system generally.

The manager of Ballou's Vinegar Factory says: "I used it myself, and was therefore induced to try its effect upon my wife, (troubled with the great debility common to all of a consumptive habit,) and really it is doing her more good than anything she has ever taken."

See advertisement. [July 20.—268&47-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.
Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents
March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.
March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

MARRIED,

On Stump Sound, Onslow county, on the morning of the 18th inst., at a ¼ past 8, in the parlor of the Rev. Aaron Davis, by Jesse W. Hardison, Esq., BRYANT WILLIAMS, Esq., to Miss MARY DAVIS, all of Onslow co.

Near Swansboro', in Onslow county, on Tuesday morning, the 13th inst., by Rev. J. J. Hines, Mr. JAMES R. FONVILLE, to Miss MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of Thos. B. Holland, Esq., all of Onslow county.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Bladen county, the 8th inst., by Stephen Hare, Esq., Mr. WHITE SMITH, to Miss LETTA, eldest daughter of Duncan Bullard, Esq., all of Bladen.

In New Hanover county, on the 13th inst., by M. C. Collins, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN W. RAINER, to Miss SARAH E., daughter of Mr. Solomon Price, all of said county.

DIED.

In Philadelphia, on Friday morning, July 16th, in the 67th year of her age, Mrs. JANE L. GRIER, wife of the Rev. J. W. Grier, U. S. N., and mother of the Rev. M. B. Grier, pastor of the Presbyterian Church in this place.

In this town, yesterday evening, (21st inst.,) FLORENCE, only child of David G. and Sarah E. White, aged 11 months and 24 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for such is the kingdom of Heaven." COM.

In this town on the 20th inst., MRS. MARY A. POLLOCK, widow of the late George W. Pollock, Jr., aged 40 years and 4 days.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, D. Murchison, Esq., in Cumberland county, Mrs. JANE WRIGHT, daughter of the Hon. Jas. Gillespie, of Duplin county, and wife of Isaac Wright, Esq., of Bladen county, in the 74th year of her age, and for more than 50 years a her, christianity was an all pervading principle; its beauties were illustrated in her daily walk and conversation. As a shock of corn fully ripe, she has been gathered into the garner of the Lord. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints."—COM.

In Onslow County, on the 14th inst., of Typhoid Fever, Miss AMANDA JARMAN. Miss Jarman being a young lady of high standing, in the bloom of youth, loved the most by those who knew her best, her death will be most deeply lamented. Indeed, society has lost one of its brighest ornaments, and long will be the time ere her numerous and large circle of friends and acquaintances, who now so deeply mourn her loss, will cease to think of her numerous virtues, and many excellent qualities. COM.

July 4th, 1858, at her father's residence, in Sumter county, East Florida, and formerly of Brunswick county, N. C., of dropsy, MARY E., daughter of R. W. and Mary C. Rutland, aged nine years, one month and fourteen days. She told her mother that she was going to die, and that she must not grieve after her, as she was not afraid to die, for she was going home to glory.

Mother! Father! thy daughter sleeps and will no more awake. She is gathered to her God; but she leaves with you the remembrance of her innocent face; her angel purity. Her voice which was once music to your ears, now swells in notes of praise before the throne of God. She bids you join her there; but why

Should relentless death pluck his first flowers,
And surfeit himself on youthful prey—
Why aged and infirmity spare,
To tear youth and beauty away. T. W. G.

At Petersburg, Va., on Thursday, 15th inst., Eldest son of J. F. and M. A. Post, of this town.

SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

SUPERIOR TO ANY EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS PLACE, at low prices. [July 22] J. S. WILLIAMS.

STRAW MATTINGS,

WHITE AND CHECKED, for sale by
July 22. J. S. WILLIAMS.

PRINTED MUSLINS AND FANCY BAREGES,

AT NEW YORK COST, for sale by
July 22. J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,

WHITE EMBROIDERED MUSLIN MANTILLAS, Fancy Silk and Lace Mantillas, for sale at reduced prices by
July 22 J. S. WILLIAMS.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S EXPANSION SKIRTS.

BROWN LINEN HOOP SKIRTS, for travelling, just received and for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
July 22.

PLANTATION GOODS.

DENIM'S TWILLED STRIPES, Marlboro' Stripes, Cotton Osnaburgs, Unbleached Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings and Linen Burlapse, for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.
July 22.

MESS PORK.

100 BBLS. HEAVY NEW YORK CITY MESS PORK, now landing from schr. John A. Stanly. For sale by [July 19.] J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

DAILY EXPECTED.

HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
5 do. do. Shoulders;
20 bbls. Mess Pork;
10 do. Cider Vinegar. For sale low for cash, by
I. T. ALDERMAN,
July 19th 34 North Water Street.

SPIRIT BARRELS.

101 SELECTED EMPTY SPIRIT BARRELS. For sale by [J21] WILLARD & CURTIS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT, ON THE CORNER of Second and Ann streets, at present occupied by the undersigned, is offered at private sale until the first of September next. A description is deemed unnecessary, as purchasers can examine the premises for themselves. If not sold previous to the above date, it will be rented for the ensuing year.

I also offer for sale my *SOUND PLACE*, about seven miles from Wilmington, containing *one hundred and thirty acres*, about *fifty* of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation; a part of the above is as good farming land as any in the county. Wishing to remove from this place, I will sell the whole on a long credit.

For further information apply to
July 20—268-tf-15-2t. SAMUEL J. BEERY.

GELLING THREAD.

1000 LBS. BEST ENGLISH GELLING THREAD, for sale by HEDRICK & RYAN.
July 17th

BACON AND LARD.

19 HHDS. WESTERN SIDES;
3,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Hog Round.
Prime Leaf Lard, in barrels and kegs. For sale by
July 20. ZENO H. GREENE.

MESS PORK.

75 BBLS. LANDING and in store. For sale by
July 20. ZENO H. GREENE.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE SUBSCRIBER, by note or account, will please call and settle them and save cost, as he intends making a small change in his business.

Please call by the first of August.
July 20. THOS. C. CRAFT, No. 42 Market st.

MOLASSES.

SWEET CUBA MOLASSES, in Hhds. or Bbls., for sale by
July 21. WILLARD & CURTIS.

WHISKEY.

100 BBLS. COMMON WHISKEY, just received. For sale by WILLARD & CURTIS.
July 21.

BLEACHED GOODS.

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, very cheap.
July 17th HEDRICK & RYAN.

WESTERN BACON.

30 HHDS. PRIME WESTERN SIDES—now landing from schr. Florida. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.
July 19.

GREAT REDUCTION.

THE REMNANT of our stock of Summer Dress Goods at cost, and less than cost to cash buyers.
July 17th HEDRICK & RYAN.

BŒRHAVE'S
HOLLAND BITTERS.

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,
LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH OR LIVER,

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bœrhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally, instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve, raising up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find this a beverage will be disappointed: but to the sick, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION:

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not pursuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bœrhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞ Sold at $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, by the sole proprietors, BENJAMIN PAGE, JR. & Co.,
Manufacturing harmaceutists and Chemists,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sold in Wilmington by WM. H. LIPPITT, DRAKE & McLIN, WALKER MEARES, and Druggists generally throughout the State.
June 8, 1858.—232&41-1y.

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES
SOLD IN THE
NEW ENGLAND STATES
IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J. WOOD FOR RESTORING hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative;* but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:

☞ THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it; but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.

COCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (B. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly, S. T. STOCKMAN.

WAYLAND, Mass., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.

Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, Drake & McLin, and by all good Druggists.
April 20. 191–15—3m

STRAW GOODS—REDUCED PRICES.

TO REDUCE our Summer stock of Straw Goods and light Soft Hats, together with Misses' Flats and Children' and Infants' Hats, we this day offer our entire stock at the *lowest possible figures for cash.* Call at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market Street.
June 7th CHAS. D. MYERS.

WHOLESALE BUYERS,

WHO FAVOR US WITH THEIR CUSTOM, are notified that we are making up our orders for Fall and Winter stock, and any particular style of Goods wanted in our line, will be furnished at short notice, and at the lowest jobbing prices. Send in your orders before the 25th inst. to CHAS. D. MYERS,
Manufacturer and wholesale and retail dealer in Hats, Caps, Furs, Straw Goods, &c., &c., 34 Market street, Wilmington, N. C. July 16.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb. .00 @ 25
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ 100 lbs. .5 00 @ 6 50
BRICKS, ℔ M. .6 00 @12 00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand. .1 62½@ 2 00
New. .1 90 @ 2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.
Tallow .16 @ 18
Adamantine .22 @ 25
Sperm .35 @ 50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.
Java .18 @ 20
Laguayra .13½@ 14
Rio .11 @ 12
St. Domingo. .11½@ 12½
COTTON, ℔ lb.
ord. to mid'g. .10½@ 11½
strict mid'g. .11½@ 11½
good mid'g. .00 @ 11½
COTTON BAGGING, ℔ yard. .11 @ 14
Rope, ℔ lb. 8 @ 9
CORN MEAL, ℔ bushel. 80 @ 85
DOMESTICS,
Sheeting, ℔ yd. 8 @ 9
Yarn, ℔ lb. .00 @ 20
EGGS, ℔ doz. .20 @ 22
FEATHERS, ℔ lb. 45 @ 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,
Mullets .6 00 @ 6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1 16 00@18 00
do. No. 2 13 00 @14 00
do. No. 3 9 50 @10 00
Herrings, East 4 50 @ 7 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt .4 00 @ 6 50
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,
Family. .0 00 @ 5 75
Superfine .0 00 @ 5 50
Fine .0 00 @ 5 25
Cross .0 00 @ 5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb. .16 @ 20
GUNNY BAGS, .12½@ 15
GUANO, Peruvian,
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb. .3¼
1 ton and under 5, per ton, 63 00
5 tons and over, " 60 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl. 1 50
Per ton, .10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,
Corn .70 @ 72
Oats .40 @ 42
Pease, Cow. 85 @ 95
Do. B. Eye. 1 10 @ 1 20
Wheat, red. 90 @ 95
do. white. 1 05 @ 1 10
Rice, rough. 00 @ 87½
do., clean, ℔ lb. .3¼ @ 0
HIDES, ℔ lb.,
Green, .4 @ 5
Dry. .7 @ 8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.
Eastern .80 @ 90
N. River. .50 @ 60
IRON, ℔ lb.
English, ass'd. 4½@ 00
American, ref. 3½@ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do. hoop, ton 90 00@95 00
Swede .5½@ 00
LIME, ℔ bbl. 75 @ 80
do. fm store 95 @ 1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @11 00
Ride do. 7 50 @ 8 00
Scantling. 0 00 @ 6 00
(Steam Sawed.)
Floor Boards, rough .15 00 @16 00
planed .18 00 @19 00
clear .25 00 @30 00
Wide boards. 14 00 @15 00
Scantling .12 00 @15 00
Ship Stuff, rough edge. 0 00 @13 00
re-sawed. 0 00 @15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.
Cuba, Hhds 23 @ 26
do. Bbls. 28 @ 30
N. Orleans. 34 @ 38
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)
Whiskey, .28 @ 30
N. E. Rum, .50 @ 55
Gin, .40 @ 45
Brandy, .45 @ 50
do. Apple, .65 @ 80
do. Peach, .85 @ 1.25
NAVAL STORES,
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,
Virgin .0 00 @ 3 25
Yellow dip. 0 00 @ 3 00
Hard, .0 00 @ 1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl., 0 00 @ 1 60
do. in order, 0 00 @ 1 70
Pitch do., 0 00 @ 1 55
Rosin, Pale, 3 00 @ 5 37½
do. No. 1, 1 50 @ 3 00
do. No. 2, 1 20 @ 1 50
do. No. 3, 1 15 @ 1 20
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon. .39 @ 40
Varnish, ℔ gal. 26 @ 30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,
Cut, .4½@ 4¾
Wrought, .10 @ 12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,
Sperm, .2 00 @ 2 25
Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ 1 20
do. boiled, 1 15 @ 1 25
PEA NUTS, bush. .00 @ 0 00
POTATOES,
Sweet, ℔ bush. 00 @ 00
Irish, do., 00 @ 1 00
do. ℔ bbl., 2 50 @ 3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,
N. C. Bacon,
Hams, .13½@ 14
Middlings, .12½@ 13
Shoulders, .11½@ 12
Hog round, .12½@ 13
Western Bacon,
Middlings, .9¼@ 9¾
Shoulders, .7 @ 7½
N. C. Lard, .13 @ 13½
West'n do. .12½@ 13
Butter, .23 @ 27
Cheese, .11 @ 11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,
City Mess, .00 00 @19 00
Clear do. .00 00 @20 00
Butt, .16 50 @17 00
Prime, .00 00 @00 00
Beef, Mess, .16 00 @16 00
do. Fulton Market, .00 00 @20 00
POULTRY,
Chickens, live, 20 @ 35
do. dead, .00 @ 00
Turkeys, live, 75 @ 1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb. 00 @ 00
SHEEP, ℔ head,
Lambs, .1 75 @ 2 25
Mutton, .1 75 @ 2 50
SALT,
Alum, ℔ bush. 25 @ 30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground. 75 @ 85
do. fine .1 75 @ 2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.
Porto Rico, .7½@ 9
New Orleans, .6¼@ 8½
Muscovado, .7 @ 8
Loaf & crush'd, 11 @ 12
C. Yellow. 9¼@ 10
Granulated, .10½@ 11½
SOAP, ℔ lb., .5 @ 7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,
Contract, .3 00 @ 4 00
Common, .1 50 @ 2 00
STAVES, ℔ M.,
W. O. Bbl., .16 00 @18 00
R. O. Hhd., .15 00 @25 00
Ash Head'g, .8 50 @12 00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,
Shipping, .0 00 @ 0 00
Mill, prime, .6 00 @ 7 75
do. inferior to ordinary, .3 00 @ 5 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb., .10 @ 12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,
Common, .18 @ 20
Medium, .25 @ 30
Fine, .45 @ 50
WOOL, ℔ lb., .17 @ 20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.	On deck.	Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin. do.	30	30 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine. do.	00	00 @ 50
Flour. do.	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross.	00	0 @ 12½
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	0 @ 8
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 0
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00@5 00	5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 35
Rosin "	30	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 6
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,	0	0 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,	0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00@4 00	5 00 @ 0 00
TO BOSTON.		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 50
Rosin "	35	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00	00 @ 65
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	0 00 @ 1 25
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	00 @ 8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	0	00 @ 7
Lumber, ℔ M.	5 00@6 00	7 00 @ 0 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 22D, 1858.

TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last several shippers have come into market, which, together with the meagre receipts, caused more activity, and the price of yellow dip and hard have gone up 10 a 20 cents. On Monday last the market opened at $3 25 for virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $1 50 for hard—at which figures it closes firm, with a brisk demand from shippers and distillers. The recent rains do not seem to have extended far enough in the interior to cause a rise in the river, and as a consequence scarcely anything has been received from above tide-way We quote sales for the week just ended as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	50	$3 25	$2 80	$1 40
Friday	300	3 25	2 85	1 42½
Saturday	570	3 25	2 85	1 42½
Monday	420	3 25	3 00	1 50
Tuesday	47	3 25	3 00	1 50
Wednesday	60	3 25	3 00	1 50
Thursday	200	3 25	3 00	1 50

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Since our review of Thursday last the market for this article has ruled inactive, and we have no change worthy of note to make as regards prices—some small lots having sold at 39 cents. This morning above figure is offered, but sellers generally are firm in holding at 40 cents; nothing done up to the time of closing our report.—Sales for the week as follows:

Thursday	116 bbls. at 40	cents ℔ gallon.	
Friday	22	" " 39	" " "
Monday	400	" " 40	" " "
Wednesday	60	" " 50	" " "
Do.	30	" " 39	" " "

ROSIN.—We have no change to report in prices of either grade for the week ended to-day. The arrivals have been meagre, and we notice only a small stock remaining in first hands. For the Common article there has existed a fair enquiry from buyers, but the high rates at which it is held has tended to prevent operations. We learn that $1 20 for large bbls. has been quite freely offered, but sellers refuse to take this figure. In consequence we note the sale of only one lot of 350 bbls. on Tuesday at $1 20 for large bbls.—The stock on market is small, and mostly held by two or three parties. In other grades we note sales during the week of 800 bbls. No. 2 at $1 50; and 3,769 do. at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 for No. 1, and $3 50 to $5 37½ ℔ bbl. for Pale, according to quality.

TAR.—Is in moderate demand at former quotation. No receipts or sales since last review. We quote at $1 60 ℔ bbl.

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The market continues to be very poorly supplied, and with an active demand from butchers has ruled firm at former quotations. Only one lot of 30 head of grass fatted beeves have been received during the week, and sold at 6 cents ℔ lb. One drove of SHEEP (60 head) was also brought in, and taken by a butcher at $2 each.

BARRELS.—For empty Spirits Turpentine barrels the market rules about the same as reported in our last. There is a fair stock of former arrivals in first hands, and with a limited enquiry during the week, the transactions have been meagre. We quote small sales at prices ranging from $1 62½ to $1 95 each for second hand ones, cash and time—the highest figure for selected.

COTTON—In this article we have nothing new to report;—but very little arriving, and the quantity offering sale is scarcely sufficient to establish a market. One small lot (21 bales) sold a few days since at 11½ cents ℔ lb. for low to strict middling.

COFFEE—The market is moderately

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 19, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paperswillin all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Canvass for Governor, General Assembly, etc.

On next Thursday two weeks the canvass in this State will close, and the result of the voting on that day will decide the political complexion of the next Legislature, upon which will devolve the election of two United States Senators, to say nothing of other officers. The result of the voting will also express the decision of the people on the claims put forward by the candidate of the Democratic party, or by the candidate of the opposition, who is not claimed or acknowledged by the party which supports him, while his position is repudiated and disowned by the Democracy, which he has abandoned and seeks to divide.

It is time now to take a slight survey of the ground —to make a review of the events of the canvass now about closing—to post up the books, as it were, so that we may strike a balance and be the better able to decide upon the merits of the controversy pending before the people of North Carolina.

The first move in the actual contest for Governor, and perhaps for other things, was the letter addressed by Mr. McRae to Mr. Dancy, of Edgecombe, published in November last, in which the writer dilates upon the embarrassments of North Carolina, and proposes his distribution scheme as the infallible remedy. In that letter, Mr. McRae, speaking of internal improvements, says:—

"To the friends of extension I would say, can any sane man suppose that *another dollar* will be given by way of State aid to any work in progress, or to be begun?"

And at Clinton he dwelt upon the terrible debt of the State and the heavy taxation already upon us and said.

"He (Mr. McRae) would not go for any further aid to the Western N. C. Railroad, or the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, nor for any appropriation to the Fayetteville and Western Road."

We make this last quotation from our own report of his speech at Clinton, a report, the accuracy of which, so far as the positions assigned are concerned, has never been called in question. Mr. McRae further said on the same occasion,

"I would not recommend any measure that would add one cent to the present indebtedness of the State."

This was in reply to the following statement of position by Judge Ellis:—

"Mr. McRae arose and stated that Judge Ellis had said in Anson that he would recommend to the next Legislature to make further appropriations for the railroads now in progress, if the credit of the State would allow. He wished the position of himself and competitor distinctly stated and understood.

Judge Ellis said he had there taken the position which he now repeated—that no new appropriation could be needed for either the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, or the Western N. C. Road—that he believed the appropriations already made would be sufficient to complete these works, and at any rate could not be exhausted for some years to come—if these appropriations did not fully complete these works, he believed that it would be right and politic for the State, when the time came, to grant the necessary assistance, rather than to let works in which she had taken so large an interest, fail for want of a comparatively very small amount of money. He would allow the Western N. C. Road to progress simultaneously on both sides of the mountains. He would recommend to the next Legislature to treat the Fayetteville and Western Road as well as it has already treated either of the other two.

Let it be borne in mind that taxation, debt, expenditure, formed the hobby which Mr. McRae rode in the East—that it is the hobby which the opposition presses and orators in his interest are now riding in the East, especially in those portions in which internal improvements are least popular. Down in Washington, Beaufort county, and all along there, the changes are rung upon the extravagance of the Democrats and of Judge Ellis in particular.

Now, our private advices from the West are to the effect that the canvass has assumed a wholly different aspect in that section. The contest now is, as to the railroad question, who is the best friend of Railroads, Mr. McRae or Judge Ellis. This is at total variance with Mr. McRae's course in the East, and is so charged by Judge Ellis. The K. N. papers assert that Judge Ellis admits that Mr. McRae, all through the East, went for altering the Charter of the Western N. C. Railroad so as to proceed simultaneously on both sides of the mountains. Judge Ellis does not admit any such thing, and Mr. McRae did not do any such thing, at Clinton, Kenansville or Mosely Hall, of the discussions at all which places we have received accurate reports. We ask the attention both of the East and of the West to this matter. So decidedly anti-internal improvement was Mr. McRae in the East that the Fayetteville Observer, although inclined to support him, was forced to abandoned his cause—forced to regret that he had employed his great abilities to *poison* the public mind upon this subject—the *Observer* adding, at the same time that the expression was used in no invidous or disrespectful sense.

Let us add a few words about the Danville Connection. Let us argue a little with our fellow-citizens of the West, and present a few considerations, founded, we trust, upon common sense.

As things now stand, the East pays the largest amount of money. New Hanover pays as much as all the counties in one of the Western districts. The report of the Comptroller of the State will show this fact, which we do not mention in any spirit of complaint or disparagement, but simply for the sake of calling attention to another matter. Internal Improvements are built for the purpose of consolidating the interests and promoting the prosperity of all sections of the State. There is, or ought to be, a mutuality in these things. If Eastern money goes to build Western roads, it is because they are *State* roads, and in the hope that compensating advantages will accrue to the State and all sections of the State, the East included; but, if this end is to be wholly defeated—if the roads west of Greensboro' are to be tapped at that point, and made mere feeders to Virginia lines and towns, what interest *can* the people east of that point be expected to feel in them, or how can they be expected to contribute their heavy share of the millions necessary for their construction? We, on the Cape Fear, are not illiberal, although we ask for pause and deprecate extravagance, or the heedless expenditure of money beyond our means. But we must say that the East could only regard the construction of the Danville connection as a virtual and voluntary severance of the Western Roads from the commercial system of North Carolina, and their voluntary annexation to that of Virginia. Let us ask Western delegates how they could approach an Eastern delegate and solicit his vote for any assistance to the Western extension with its real terminus in Richmond. It would be substantially a severance of the State by a geographical line. We speak of this thing as it is. We know that Mr. McRae has used this Danville connection at points in the West where he thought that it might strengthen his cause.

It has never been any part of our policy to hold out false colors or induce false hopes. We do not wish to do so now, and we therefore say to all those in the East who desire the election of Judge Ellis, that it will not do to indulge in a fancied security, or to rely too much upon the weakness of the opposition. In the central and western portions of the State, the opposition is fully organized, and will put forth all its strength. Of that there can be no doubt, and while Mr. McRae himself is making all the capital he can in one place out of the Danville connection, and in another out of the warm advocacy of the Western Extension, his supporters in the East, or in portions of it, are ringing the changes upon his Eastern opposition to debt and taxation. We have no fears of the result if all who really prefer Judge Ellis do their duty and go to the polls. We tell them it *is* a duty—a living, active, imperative duty.

We regret to notice in some of the counties appearances of disorganization among Democrats. The only safety is to stick to the regular Democratic candidates, and make sure of the Legislature. Don't allow any outside influence, any personal feeling to render success doubtful, even for a moment. The main effort, after all will be made to slip in fishy men to the General Assembly or to defeat Democrats by means of divisions about men. Look out for it.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MEXICO.—A correspondent of the New York Herald writing from the city of Mexico under date of the 30th ult. gives an account of the earthquake which had threatened that city with destruction about ten days before. The shocks lasted for some three minutes and were quite severe.

The political convulsions which threaten the very existence of the country, continue without cessation or decisive result. The government of Zuloaga is dragging its existence through its few miserable mouths, destitute of money or credit, while the country is pillaged indiscriminately by the forces of the central government, or of the "liberal" "federal" Juarez party. The armies in the field number, all put together about 35,000 men. All these forces have to live on the country they visit, as they have no organization by which armies can be fed, clothed or armed. Of the 35,000 some 21,000 are under the command of the "federal" leaders, and 18,000 under the "centralist" commanders. So, after all, the chances are about evenly balanced. As exhibiting the condition of a third party in Mexico, to wit, the people, we need only refer to one item as follows:—"Guadalajara and Guanajuato have both been occupied by federal troops in the last week, but have been delivered again to the government. In the latter place the government lost near 200 men, the town was sacked, and Pueblite, the federal leader, managed to carry off $500,000 in money. In Guadalajara, the fighting was severe, but as yet the particulars have not reached this place" So it is, liberal or centralist, all plunder the people alike.

The Mexican Extraordinary publishes an order of the Minister of Federal Relations, dated June 8th, addressed to the Governors of States instructing them to abandon the collection of the forced loan from foreigners, as likely to endanger the peaceful relations existing between Mexico and different powers with whom she now maintains a good understanding.

Louis G. Osselo, the commander-in-chief of the government forces died at St. Louis Potosi on the 18th ult. He is spoken highly of. For a Mexican General, he appears to have been a tolerably honest man.

The Utah Difficulties.

We find published a pretty lengthy correspondence relative to the progress of events in the Mormon country. Without copying it at length, we give the substance.

The first communication is from Hon. L. W. Powell and Maj. Ben. McCulloch, the commissioners sent out in advance of the army. It is dated Salt Lake City, June 12th, 1858, is directed to the Secretary of War, and says that after the fullest and freest conference with the chief men of the Mormon people, they are pleased to state that they have settled all difficulties between the Government of the United States and the people of Utah. These latter promise to submit to and accept the civil officers sent out, to obey the laws, and to offer no obstruction or resistance to the army of the United States on its march to Salt Lake or elsewhere. The Mormons had abandoned all North of Salt Lake and left only about fifteen hundred persons there to take charge of the property and to burn it if the difficulties had not been settled. The people have gone to Provo, fifty miles South of Salt Lake and beyond.

The second communication is from the same parties to Gen. Johnson, commanding the army of Utah, informing him of the result of their conferences with the Mormons, requesting his advance to Salt Lake at the earliest moment, and also the issuing by him of a proclamation to the people of Utah giving them assurance of protection to person and property, as many of them had abandoned their homes from a dread of violence at the hands of the soldiery. To this Gen. Johnson replies—issues his proclamation, and announces his order of march, by which he expected to reach Salt Lake City at any time from the 28th ult., to the 1st instant.

On the 21st ult. the army had passed Echo Canon, where the Mormons expected to annihilate it, and was within four or five days of Salt Lake.

ART.—Sometimes we are inclined to be outrageously skeptical on the subject of paintings, and especially the paintings of the "old masters" that is, provided we have ever had honor, glory and felicity to have seen a genuine original. We can't help thinking there is a great deal of humbug in the enthusiasm with which would-be dilettanti pretend to regard old paintings.—Last Thursday, while in Charleston, we spent some few hours in the gallery of paintings, then on exhibition in a hall on Meeting street. Among the pictures we found some attributed to Salvator Rosa, Domenicheno, Teniers, Guido Reni, Corregio, we think, Walteau and others. We gazed long and steadily, but without being able to awaken any rapture over discolored canvass, too often, in the case of the Italian painters, the vehicle of fulsome and erreverent flattery to a patron. Thus in one holy family, the figure of St. Joseph is a portrait of the painter's patron, an elderly bishop, and in another the Madonna and child are portraits of some marchioness and her baby. Why is it that painters *will* make Joseph, the putative father of our Savior, an old man. A portrait of a celebrated beauty of the time of Charles the Second, painted by Sir Geoffry Kneller, would hardly be taken home at this day. The colors no doubt may have changed. But one thing is evident to us. In all *our* lives we have never seen an old painting to which we have not seen an equal among new ones. In landscapes the modern school is far ahead, the Dutch giving the clearest, freshest, most life-like and gentle transcripts of nature.

We do not pretend to say that there are not greater paintings in Italy than elsewhere, but we feel assured that there are people who would go into extacies over some dim and dingy piece of canvass if only assured it was a Guido or a Titian, who would not touch a picture by John Smith, even although it might be better than the aforesaid Titian or Guido ever was.

One landscape, "Autumn Scenery at the South," by a Southern painter, was equal to any landscape exhibited.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—On Friday morning, the 16th inst. ant, an accident occurred to the express train on the Erie Railroad at Shin Hollow, 75 miles from the city of New York. The two hindmost cars were thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, and, with their contents, were precipitated down an embankment of thirty feet. Nine persons are reported as killed and forty-seven wounded, some fatally. None of the killed or wounded are from the South, with the exception of three,—Lewis Lary, wife and child of New Orleans, who are among the killed.

P. S.—Later accounts by mail state that Mr. Lary and family are only wounded, and that not fatally.

A BOSTON VERDICT.—A man was drowned on last Sunday week, whilst bathing at Boston. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the "deceased was drowned in consequence of having, contrary to the municipal regulations, bathed on Sunday at half-past two, p. m." Wonder if bathing on Sunday at half-past two p. m. has been made a capital felony by the Boston Municipal regulations.

From the Daily Journal of last Saturday.

☞ Having spent last night in the cars, we feel little like writing for the papers, and may, perhaps, have to throw ourselves upon the courtesy of readers to excuse us for a deficiency of editorial matter and editorial supervision in this day's issue. We don't know yet how we may get along.

On Tuesday we went up the Wilmington & Manchester R. R. under the care of Mr. Cutts, a very clever gentleman and attentive officer, as indeed are all the Conductors on the Manchester R. R. From Florence to Charleston, the trip is made in good time over the N. Eastern R. R. We feel it due to Mr. Ward, the conductor on that Road, with whom we went to Charleston, to return our acknowledgements for his unvarying courtesy and attention. He is evidently a clever fellow.

We find little or no change in Charleston. Business is very dull—dull as it well can be. There are more Cubans and other Spanish-Americans at the hotels than any other class of travelers. A queer group—a family party, we suppose, went on with us. They were very dark—wore the loudest of all imaginable dresses, and talked Spanish. They were up with the times, however, for the younger lady of the party wore hoops as *were* hoops. They dressed and acted in their own way, but were as quiet, unobjectionable traveling companions as you would meet with anywhere.

Yesterday we visited Columbia, the city of trees and gardens, in which respect it is unexcelled, if not unequalled in the Union. The grounds of Mrs. Hampton are something to repay a visit, and indeed noble shade trees, and large and beautiful shrubberies seem to be the rule in the better portions of the town.

We copy elsewhere, the account of the proceedings at the distribution of premiums to the boarders and day scholars of the Academy of Our Lady of Mercy, as reported by the Charleston *Courier*, whose editor was present and seemed to take a deep interest. We can fully endorse all that has been said by our friend of the *Courier*, whose acquaintance we had the pleasure to make upon the occasion. The performances of the young ladies and also of the little girls, gave evidence of proficiency highly gratifying to parents and relatives, and reflecting the utmost credit upon their instructors. It is proper to remark that while this School is carried on by the Sisters of Mercy, it is not necessarily sectarian, as the large majority of the pupils belong to different Churches from that to which the sisterhood of teachers is attached.

Strangely enough corn and cotton appear to have suffered much more severely on the seaboard than in the interior, by the cold and late sleets of the spring season. Along the line of the Manchester and Columbia Branch Rail Roads corn and cotton look very well.

We said before, we think, that we formed the acquaintance of Mr. Carlisle, the active editor of the Charleston Courier. We also met with Mr. Gilliard, the editor of the Columbia South Carolinian. Unless we are much mistaken indeed, they are both very clever gentlemen.

The proprietor and others attached to the Mills House are, so far as we can judge, attentive and obliging. We really have no manner of fault to find, and we find none. Mr. Janney keeps the Congaree House at Columbia.—We found him very obliging indeed, and his table supplied with everything good to eat.

We mention these things, because some editors or writers for papers think it smart to find fault with every thing and everybody. A good deal of dissatisfaction arises from greenness—from not knowing what to expect and how to get it. For instance our cotemporary of the Weldon Patriot pitched into the Carolina Hotel for not having combs, brushes, etc., in the rooms. Now, if he had been a little more in the habit of traveling, he would have known that such things are not kept in rooms in any first-class house in the country. People are expected to carry their own fine-tooth combs and hair-brushes. But our Weldon cotemporary is not remarkable. We hear all sorts of complaints by travelers, some of them well founded, we suppose; but many of them the result of ignorance.

There is one humbug that we must complain of, however, and that is the depreciation of North Carolina money within twelve hours travel of the place of its issue. Happening to meet up with an article in Charleston which we could not find readily in Wilmington, and there being a vessel to sail from that port for this on Monday next we concluded to get it. The price suited, but the N. C. money we had would not suit without our paying a heavy discount. We didn't buy the article and we didn't pay the discount, and we never expect to buy anything on such terms.

They have a very efficient fire department in Charleston, as we can bear testimony by seeing its operation in subduing a fire Wednesday night, in James Adger & Co.'s warehouse on the wharf. We there met with Messrs. H. P. Russell and Geo. Pritchett, Wilmingtonians now doing business in Charleston; both appear to be in good health and spirits.

ENLARGEMENT.—"The Leisure Hour," a literary and family newspaper, and permit us to add—a good one, has just been very considerably enlarged and improved. We trust that Mr. Kingsbury, the Editor, and Mr. Strother, the Proprietor, may both find their profit in this, for the "Leisure Hour" is a paper that *ought* to succeed. It is independent and intellectual, and, spite of what Russell's Magazine may say, its being so will be no bar to its success. The world is not half so big a fool as some people seem to think it. There are pretenders to "high art" in literature as well as in painting or sculpture; and there are, of course, failures and complaints against a public that does not understand intellectuality, &c. The world does appreciate what interests and amuses it. If any particular clique or coterie set itself above the world, above interesting and amusing the reading public, it cannot expect the public to sustain it. It is folly to talk about the productions of the imagination as trash. The noblest lessons of uninspired literature have been taught through the medium of imaginative works. Homer, Virgil, Dante, Shakespear, Milton, Goethe, Byron, Scott—the brightest names in the annals of time have been *story-tellers*. Nay, some of the most impressive revelations of the christian dispensation have taken the form of parables, and there are not wanting eminent and pious theologians who think that the book of Job is a parable. The thing is in the doing. Whatever is put into a literary paper or magazine ought to be first, readable; second, attractive; third, it may or not be instructive, but it must not be hurtful!

But this has nothing to do with the *Leisure Hour*, an excellent family paper published weekly at Oxford, N. C., by T. B. Kingsbury. Editor, F. K. Strother, Proprietor, price $2 00.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—With the issue of the 16th instant the Newbern N. C. *Union* ceased to exist, and in its stead will be published a weekly and semi-weekly paper under the name and title of the "New Era and Commercial Advertiser."

Mr. Muse, the Editor and Proprietor of the *Union*, associates with him Mr. Daniel Davies, a most excellent newspaper, job, and pamphlet printer. The new paper—the *Era*—will be issued under their joint auspices. Its first number will appear on the 20th inst. It will be Democratic in politics, but will be mainly devoted to the fostering, developement, and continued advancement, of the commercial and business interests of Newbern.

We trust that Messrs. Muse & Davies may meet with the fullest measure of success in their new enterprise.—the Semi-weekly will be three dollars, and weekly two dollars, payable in advance.

☞ General Quitman, at last accounts, (17th,) was expected to live but a few hours.

Not True.

An article from the Iredell Express has gone the rounds of the Know Nothing or opposition press, our cotemporary of the Wilmington Herald included, which is not founded on fact. We do dot charge any wilful misrepresentation of Judge Ellis upon the papers copying the article, but are authorized to state that its main assertion is *not true*.

In the article referred to, it is asserted that "Judge Ellis declared, in Rowan county, in 1846, that he wished he had lungs of iron and a throat of steel that he might proclaim to the world the evils of internal improvement."

This assertion Judge Ellis pronounces *utterly false*.—He did so a few days since in Surry county, on the stump, when Mr. McRae mentioned it there. It is not true in any form, shape or manner. Judge Ellis' position is the same now as it has been for years—the same now in the mountains that it was when he was here in the East—will be the same when he is Governor that it is now that he is simply a candidate. It is not changed to meet an emergency, to awake a popular outcry, to suit a particular locality.

Homicide in Brunswick County.

In Brunwick county about 20 miles from Smithville on Friday last the 16th instant, two men named Simmons got into a dispute which resulted in a fight, in the course of which one drew a knife and stabbed the other causing his death in a very short time. The survivor was arrested and is now lodged in the jail at Smithville. Of the cause of the dispute or the circumstances attending the homicide, we have not been able to learn any further particulars.

☞ The steamer Austria, with London dates to the 4th, arrived at New York on Saturday last. She reports heavy westerly gales and fog during the whole voyage.

☞ By the arrival of the Star of the West, at New York, on the 14th instant, from Aspinwall, we have California dates to the 20th ult. She brings 400 passengers, and a million and a half in gold. Her news has generally been anticipated by the Isabel at Charleston.

The Central American news by this arrival is to the effect that the Cass-Herran treaty is still under consideration in the New Granadian legislature. A joint committee of the two houses had been appointed to make some compromise.

M. Belly's contract with the Central American government had reached Panama via Europe, and created great astonishment.

From Havana we learn that the brig Dolphin, and the Colorado and Macedonian were at Key West. The Fulton, Arctic, and Plymouth were at Havana on the 10th.

The brig C. Perkins, of New York, was sunk in the harbor of Havana, having been detected in bringing a cargo of negroes.

M. De Embil is in prison for having insulted General Concha.

The yellow fever seems to be a little on the increase in New Orleans, but by no means of an alarming nature, and the City is regarded as healthy, and no fears are felt that the fever will become epidemic.

☞ The Steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 15th inst. Her news has already been published by telegraph, via Cape Race. We however gather some further items:

The Canada was detained forty-five hours by the fog outside the harbor.

The British revenue year falls off over five millions pounds sterling.

The judicial committee of the privy council have affirmed the decision of the lower court that the steamer North American is liable for damages for the collision with the ship Leander.

A report circulated in London that the laying of the Atlantic telegraphic cable was nearly completed, sent up the price of shares from £100 to £300.

The demand for money at London, on Friday, 2d inst., was very active at full rates.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.—Montenegro affairs were getting quite serious. France sends an ultimatum to Turkey, to be followed by additional ships to the Adriatic, if not answered satisfactorily.

Great sensation had been occasioned in Vienna by a report that a Russian ship had joined the French fleet in the Adriatic.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND.—General Concha had complained to the Spanish government of English insults in Cuba. Spain will demand an explantion from England concerning the insulting speeches delivered in Parliament.

Intelligence from the Telegraph Fleet.

The ship Alice Monroe arrived at Boston on the evening of the 16th inst., with news from the telegraph fleet. The Alice Monroe met the Niagara on the 27th of June, in latitude 52 5, longitude 33 45. She tacked ship and was boarded by Cyrus W. Field, who furnished the captain with the following statement:

"The telegraphic squadron experienced very bad weather, and was sixteen days in reaching their destination. Two unsuccessful attempts had been made to commence the laying of the cable. The second attempt was made on the 26th, and they had laid upwards of forty miles, and were progressing finely in full hope of success, when communication ceased, and the Niagara cut the cable and returned again to the starting point, and was waiting the approach of the Agamemnon, when they would splice and make the third attempt.

The Alice Munroe left the Niagara on the 27th.—The weather had since been foggy and unsettled, and the squadron did not probably meet before the 28th.

Mr. Field was in good spirits, and seemed to think that the laying of the cable would be successfully accomplished at the next attempt.

The stormy weather had greatly interfered, and one of the ships was slightly damaged.

The Niagara's machinery worked well, and all the difficulty seems to have been on the Agamemnon.

The Washington *Union* of the 17th inst., has dispatches from New York of the evening previous, from which we learn that the Agamemnon was driven as far North as latitude 54 deg.—much higher than the rendezvous. The Niagara behaved in all respects like a thorough sea-going vessel. The Agamemnon, on the contrary, suffered severely, and at one time all hopes of saving her were lost, so great was her straining; but the storm subsided at last, and she rode out the gale. An accident, however, occurred on board, caused by the breaking loose of the connections which held the cable in position on the gun deck, letting the coil shift its position. As it pitched about two seamen were injured, and other accidents occurred.

The two vessels and tender finally arrived on the ground on the morning of the 26th. The two ends of the cable were united, but the paying-out had hardly commenced before the wire snapped. After a few hours' detention, another splice was made, and the steamers again started. Signals were kept up; and a message was transmitted every 15 minutes. All was going on well. Forty miles were paid out, when the electricians on the Niagara discovered that the circuit was again broken. The Niagara immediately put about, and had reached the mid-ocean rendezvous when seen by the Alice Monroe.

It was believed on board the Niagara that the second breaking was caused by a kink in the Agamemnon's wire from its disarrangement during the gale.

The first of the new line of steamships between Galway, Ireland, and New York, arrived at New York last week, and is advertised to sail on the 23d instant, on her return trip to Galway. This steamer, the "Indian Queen," is to be followed by another, the "American Empire," a large, first class vessel, that expects to make her passage in less time than the Atlantic has ever been crossed. Galway is the nearest city on the west coast of Ireland to the United States, being about three hundred miles westward of Liverpool. A good line of steamers from that port to New York must necessarily make short passages, and prove a great convenience to a very large portion of the European travel to the United States.

BANK OF CLARENDON.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders, on Monday last, a satisfactory report of the condition of the Bank was made, and the former Directors re-elected, viz: John D. Williams, A. A. McKethan, N. A. Stedman, A. Johnson, Jr., H. Lilly, T. S. Lutterloh, and Wm. McLaurin.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, the former officers were re-appointed, viz: John D. Williams, President, J. W. Sandford, Cashier, Wm. Warden, Teller, and Jas. McGilvary, Clerk.—*Observer.*

For the Journal.

The Waccamaw Excursion.

Messrs. Editors: A few days since I came from the secluded retreats of my country home to your pleasant city, and after having comfortably domesticated myself in the family of one of your citizens, the first thing I did was to look around for amusements of some kind. An excellent opportunity soon presented itself in the "Excursion to Waccamaw Lake" on Saturday last, of which I determined to take advantage, and entering "*sans ceremonie*" into the spirit of the thing, I stepped on board the steamer W. W. Harlee, and in a few moments, amidst enlivening strains of music from the Wilmington "Cornet Band" (accompanying us,) and surrounded by a hundred or more ladies and gentlemen, found myself not exactly "on the other side of Jordan," but most assuredly on the other side of Cape Fear River.

We there found quite a treat for the eye in the shape of a new engine and splendid set of new coaches. Certainly the united thanks of the whole party are due to the officers and Superintendent of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, for the neatness and order displayed in all the arrangements. Nothing of importance occurred until we reached Flemington, which was done in pretty quick time. Upon leaving the cars, we found, at the new and commodious hotel of Mrs. Brothers, every preparation necessary for a day of uninterrupted enjoyment. Next, a walk to the Lake, about a quarter of a mile distant, was much enjoyed by all; and reaching the shore, a sight greeted our eyes that amply rewarded us for coming. A vast sheet of water, reposing in unruffled beauty, while the kiss of the sunbeams upon the tiney wavelets gave to its bosom a glow of rainbow tints, that art in all its power might in vain attempt to imitate, while the changing clouds above were reflected in its pearly depths.

It was, indeed, a beautiful sight, and a precious one to a heart that beats in unison with nature; for in nature's vast expanse there is a rythm of unity and beauty of harmony that is ever presented in streams of most exalted poetry. But I am digressing from my subject.

Think not that while our eyes were thus feasting, our sense of hearing was left ungratified; from amid the dark green foliage that skirted the silvery Lake, floated streams of sweetest melody. After wandering about the Lake for a considerable time, viewing the scenery, &c., we were summoned to dinner, and *such* a dinner; with beautiful scenery, music, flowers, congenial spirits, (not *alcohol*—we had nothing stronger than *champaigne*,) a blue sky for our roof, and dew-gemmed grass for our carpet, and, above all, presided over by the best of all hostesses. That it was, indeed, one of *the* dinners sufficient eyidence was given by the justice it received, and the satisfaction given to all. My pen fails, but I can assure you our *appetites* did *not*. Of our ride home, I will leave you the pleasant task of enquiring, only remarking that the pleasure of our trip was much enhanced by the polite attention of the gentlemanly Conductor who had us in charge while in the cars.

In conclusion, I would advise all who wish to spend a pleasant day, to go and do likewise. I, for one, shall consider that trip an oasis in my life; and in after years, when from memory's clear spring rise thought—ripples of the past—a bubble of beautiful brilliancy shall hold the scenes of that day in its surface.

Yours, &c.,
A PARTICIPATOR.

July 19, 1858.

From the Charleston Courier.

"Academy of the Sisters."

The annual distribution of prizes and public exhibition took place on Wednesday afternoon and evening, in the Academy, on Queen street, near Mazyck street, under the charge of the Sisters of our Lady of Mercy.—This school is so well and favorably known that we need not attempt a detail of the examination which decided the awards below mentioned.

The number of pupils has been such that with their immediate families and friends, all the exhibition space of the Chapel of the Academy was fully occupied. For this reason, the "Sisters" have not felt authorized to extend formally a public invitation, but have always been pleased to welcome, and, so far as possible, to accommodate, all that desired to witness these occasions.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lynch presided over the exercises of distribution and delivery of prizes, assisted by Rev. T. J. Sullivan, Chaplain of the Academy and Chancellor of the Diocese, and Rev. Edward Quigley. The intervals of distribution to the Classes were agreeably relieved by song, recitations, dialogues and instrumental music, in all of which the fair pupils did honor to their preceptors, and acquitted themselves generally with ease and self-possession. For convenience of readers interested, we have given below, in a connected list, the names and grades of the recipients of the prizes, and, therefore, instead of following the programme in order, we must notice briefly together those who performed in the exhibition. Among the musical contributors to the variety and attractions of the occasion, were Miss Mary Ann Werner—Misses Baggett, Fitzgerald, Phelan and Werner, who joined in a vocal quartette with rich effect—Misses Legrix and Fourgeaud, who executed a duett with two pianos—Miss Fay—Misses Vannoy and Corcoran—Misses E. Hardgraves, McAndrew and Fay, and, in fact, all the young ladies of the music classes, were prepared to contribute vocally or instrumentally, if time had permitted.

The little ones had their quartette, and sang the "Song of the Snowbird" with a delightful impression and emphasis. The musical department, and exhibition throughout, was eminently creditable to the qualifications and attentive efforts of Mrs. Edmund Bull, the instructor in this province.

In recitation or dialogue, there was a most impressive effect and variety, and with singular success to the great majority of the young speakers.

But one case of "Stage Ague" occurred, and that in a very sweetly interesting girl, who seemed to recover soon, and could have gone through her role.

Several recitations and dialogues of two, three, or more parts, were performed with evident proofs of diligent and critical training in this important element.

Miss Julia Pelzer pronounced with graceful propriety and effect, an ode to those who had received crowns of honer for "good conduct," the premium in this case being a simple and elegant chaplet of flowers, which was placed on the honored head of the recipient by the Bishop. In all other cases, the prize was a book, card or certificate, which was given by the Bishop as the recipients appeared in order at the call of the roll.

RAREYISM.—The London Punch thus humorously makes up a stable, *a la Rarey*, and descants thereon:

"Came prancing in, a haughty black horse, with a red eye, and he tried to trample upon everything in his way. They called him Corsican. A newspaper was laid before him, and he stamped it to atoms, and only to those who approached him on their knees would he be placable. Mr. Punch talked to him for five minutes, and then Corsican ran playfully about, holding the Cap of Liberty between his teeth. He kicked a hole in a drum and snorted with delight as Mr. R. whistled our National Anthem.

Keys embroidered on his cloth, there entered a sleek, but vicious looking Indian horse, named Tiara. His vice, as was explained by one Mazzini, his keeper, was, that having gained your confidence by apparent good nature, he would strike out, lame you, and try to roll over you. He had actually maimed, in this manner, another horse called Liberty, who had then been killed by a French quack veterinian. In ten minutes Tiara was dancing on his hind legs to the music of Luther's Hymn.

A handsome creature, of Spanish blood, was then introduced. She was named The Innocent. She had fondling and wheedling ways, but suddenly lashed out and bit venomously, and never was so dangerous as when apparently in the best humor. She came of a bad stock, but ill-training had been tho poor thing's worst enemy. Very brief time passed, and she was caracolling round the ring, delighted with a popular air called the Pronunciamento.

Why a Turkish horse, named Abdul, was brought to Mr. Punch, he could not tell, the animal being in an enfeebled condition, and incapable of doing much harm.—The point seemed to be to give him activity, but the only thing that excited him was the attempt to take away any of his gay trappings. There was talk of entering him for the Enlightenment Stakes, but he evidently could not live the pace.

Then came Bomba, an obstinate brute, exceedingly malicious, whose forte was getting anybody into a corner, keeping him there, and occasionally kicking him in the face or stomach. The stern, yet mild *Dompteur* stood no nonsense from this animal, and in a quarter of an hour he amiably beat to a hymn of Watts', and it was clear that he would see no enemy in a Park.

A rather young horse from Vienna was not subjected to the process. He was ill-bred, rather than positively vicious, and he became frightened at the commonest objects, when nothing allayed him but the sight of the soldiers' uniforms. He was gradually familiarized by the tamer, with the sight of the obnoxious articles, and speedily allowed a newspaper to be flung at him.

Some Russians then came with a horse called Alexander. "I had a good deal of trouble with his sire," said Mr. P., "but this seems to be altogether a horse of another color." And so it proved, Alexander rather shying at the sound of a gun, but being apparently pleased with that of the railroad. "A free goer," said Mr. Punch, "and I hope to see him at Ascot."

Lastly came a Yankee horse called President Sly Boots. The moment he entered, he deliberately winked at Mr. Punch. The latter went gently up to him, and being a master of the American language, addressed him as follows: "I calcalate, old hoss, as you aint in want of no teaching from me. Lookin' round after Cruiser, air you? Never mind about cruisers. That's all square—yes, Sirree. And you knows it allfired well, old hoss. Yew git out!" added Mr. Punch, with one of Mrs. Barney Williams' most brilliant squalls.

The London Times states that the Directors of the Bank of England, in order most effectually to put a stop to the possibility of fraud being perpetrated to so inconvenient and alarming an extent, by the photographic agency, have entirely altered the color of the paper on which their notes are produced, as well as changed the color of the ink used in printing them and substituted an entirely different shade. From inquiries and experiments which have been made, it is ascertained that, if the notes be printed on a yellow tinged paper, in blue ink, it is impossible, or extremely difficult to trafnsfer fac similies to photographic negative wax paper, rendered sensitive by being saturated with a solution of the nitrate of silver and other chemicals, from which the imitations of the genuine notes are obtained. Another plan which has been proposed, as equally efficacious in putting an end to the system in question, is that of having a few words of ornamental device, struck off on the back of the genuine notes. These words or devices, by the process of sunprinting, are all transferred to the front of the imitation note, thus foiling the counterfeiter's art.

SIX MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT FOR KISSING A YOUNG LADY.—At the Wareham petty sessions, William Craft, a carpenter, was charged with the following offence: Miss Collyns, daughter of the Rev. H. C. Collyns' of Farrington Rectory, Devon, went with some relations on board the steamer Usra Major, from Poole to Swanage. The defendant was also on board, and when they landed on the quay, he pulled her down and kissed her. It does not appear that she was hurt. The magistrate senenced him to six months' imprisonment with hard labor.

Appointment by the President.

Charles Ross, of Cincinnati, Ohio, supervising inspector of steamboats for the 5th district, in the place of Davis Embree.

A certain lady, chancing to express a wish, in the presence of her son, a boy of five years, that she had something to read, that she had never read before—the boy exclaimed, "take your Bible, mother!"

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN DUPLIN COUNTY.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, UNTIL the 1st of November next, that valuable plantation known as a part of the Giles T. Loftin tract of land, on the south side of Rattlesnake Swamp and Northeast River, containing 725 acres. This is good *FARMING LAND* and can be bought for $10 per acre, and terms easy. Or I will sell for $30 per acre the land where I now live, on the south side of Bear Swamp and east side of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, containing 375 acres, which is one of the best small farms to be found in this State. I deem it unnecessary to say more, as no one will buy without first making examination. The poorest part of these lands are this year in cultivation, which will show what they are.

L. R. LOFTIN.

June 18. 42—11t*

Goldsboro' Tribune copy 3 months, and send bill as above, Bear Swamp P. O., N. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO leave the county, will expose to public sale, on Tuesday, the 27th July, (if not disposed of at private sale before,) the following property, viz: His LANDS, known as the Lee Place, lying on the East side of South River, in the upper part of New Hanover county, as follows: One tract containing some 330 acres, upon which there is a comfortable *DWELLING HOUSE*, and suitable out-buildings; also an *EXCELLENT MILL SEAT*, on a never failing stream. A part of this tract is cleared and under cultivation. Another part is *SWAMP LAND*, a few acres of which has been recently cleared, and produces well.

Also, an adjoining tract of *PINE LAND*, containing some 250 acres, upon which there is a *TASK OF BOXES*.

Also, his stock of *CATTLE AND HOGS*, an excellent *FARM HORSE*, a fine *YOUNG MULE*, a *WAGON, OX-CART, BUGGY AND BAROUCHE*, the latter in good repair, and *DOUBLE SET OF HARNESS*.

Also, some *FARMING UTENSILS*.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

G. M. GIBBS.

July 9, 1858. 46-2t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE 3,000 ACRES of most valuable land for Turpentine, Timber and Farming. The above said land is on Black River, Bladen county, 30 miles from Wilmington, adjoining the lands of Hays & Beatty, Calvin J. Dickson, G. W. Bannerman, Sr., and others. The said land wants no recommendation, for it will show for itself, if any person wishes to purchase and will examine it. A great bargain will *be given* in said land, if application be made soon, and terms made accommodating. There is also an excellent *TURPENTINE STILL* on the place, that I will sell separately or with the land. ARCHD. N. McDONALD.

June 18th, 1858. 42-3m.

DYSPEPSY, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSY.

A MORBID SENSIBILITY OF THE STOMACH AND bowels, attended with obvious disorde ,of the digestive organs.

Dyspepsy and its attendant ills, such as
Nausea, Headache,
Vertigo, Dimness of Sight,
Debility of the Nervous System,
Hypochondria, Jaundice,